

OLDTIMERS'

BUTTE'S THREE ERAS

I.
First the gold Seekers,
An o'er sanguine train,
In search of fruitless
Followed they long
Who here led the Illusive star;
Found they here millions
Hid in gulch and bar

HAND

BOOK

THE STORY OF BUTTE

ILLUSTRATED

GUY X. PLATT - EDITOR

II.
Next, silver miners
Tireless toiled and long
Delving the hillsides bleak
With lew and song
Wrestling from depths deep hid
From heaven's bright rays
A fabled wealth
Which might an empire buy

III.
Last, the bronze knights
Came following in the train;
A third time broke they
Butte's entralling chain;
With stern-stroked music
Deeper depths did ring;
With millions' mouths
Crowned they copper king

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THE STORY OF BUTTE.

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BY WAY OF INTRODUCTION.

The editor of this work can claim no especial credit for what he conceives to be a most interesting story, his part in the matter being largely that of a cutter and trimmer of the work of others, whose manuscript, in order to come within the required space, was subjected to that degree of condensation, cutting and re-arrangement consistent with the size of the book. The real writers are F. L. Carder, P. C. Snyder, Col. Daniel Searles, E. T. Colby, H. Rosenzweig, and others whose names the editor does not feel at liberty to mention. Butte's history is worth preserving, and as this (though brief) work is more elaborate than any which has preceded it, the original purpose of issuing it in newspaper form was abandoned several weeks ago and it was decided to give to it such additional permanence as might be secured by a binding with paper covers. At the same time it was decided to elaborate the first plan somewhat as to scope of reading matter and number of illustrations, which will sufficiently explain to patrons of the work the slight delay in publishing.

Gift of Cin. Public Library
June 1, 1934



VILLAGE OF BUTTE, TWENTY-TWO YEARS AGO

This view was taken from a point at or near the Parrot mine, and looks southwest across that part of the city now most densely built up—the section between Quarta

and Park streets, along Main street. It is a reproduction of a photograph taken by the well-known old-time Montana photographer, O. C. Bundy, of later years locat-

ed at Helena. So far as has been ascertained, there are but two of these pictures in existence, owned by Mr. Will Forbis and Mr. Henry Hama-wick, of Butte, with possi-

bly a third owned by an old-timer at Divide. When one takes into consideration the fact that these are absolutely the only pictures in existence of Butte at that early

period, their value to a historical sense will be readily appreciated. There is no other city in the world like Butte in respect to the wonderful prodigioseness of her

mines, and in this picture one can see, as through the eyes of the pioneers, the unpretentious village at a time when none even suspected the untold wealth which lay beneath their feet.

THE STORY OF BUTTE.

A little speck on the map of Montana shows the city of Butte is situated in latitude 46 deg., 41 minutes north, and longitude 112 deg., 45 minutes west, about 45 miles southeast from Helena as the crow flies. The map also indicates that the city is some 1200 miles west from St. Paul. And that is about all that many people know of Butte. But there are millions who have heard much and read much more about it, and who would like to learn something of its history and of the men who shaped its destiny and brought it so prominently before the reading world; for Butte is today the greatest and most important city of its population in the world. There is none other like it on earth.

One writer in speaking of Butte said that: "God had bent down the back of the great Rocky mountains, right at this place, to mount the brightest and richest jewel in His grand workshop of precious things."

Another, quite as poetical, declared that: "Butte may be likened to a ladder, pointing heavenward,

with many rungs of gold, copper and silver, each of which can supply a nation with these metals."

Still another wrote that: "Butte is built upon the gently sloping side of an unpretentious hill or mountain, ribbed with the undeveloped wealth of an empire, and ready to yield its treasures to the courageous and industrious."

There are many, however, who have looked at Butte through the bottom of a wineglass, or over the foam of a schooner of beer, or by the dim light of the "bad lands," or through the gloom surrounding the defeated in a night's combat with the tiger, or from the bottom of a non-paying prospect hole, or the face of a barren drift or tunnel, and have carried away their impressions with their despondency to peddle to foreign listening ears. They did Butte no harm; the timid may have been deterred from venturing beyond the apron strings of their watchful mothers by the lurid tales of Butte's wildness and wooliness; of its appetite for blood which a man or two for breakfast failed to appease; of the

ease and quickness with which Butte people pulled pistols and drew knives to shoot or carve the non-offending; of the insecurity of life and property; that while there were one or two pretty fair mines in Butte the rest were "wild cat," boomed to catch the ignorant and unsuspecting who would in the end go down in the wreck and ruin of "the little played out mining camp of the Rockies."

We say the timid may have been turned from Butte by these idle stories, but Butte never wanted cowards and hence never missed their presence.

The old timer will recall many of the romances which those "busting for the flesh pots of Egypt," or who fled eastward to bask in the sunshine of the "genial influences of civilization," related to wide-open-mouthed listeners upon their return from a season's "roughing it" in Montana. Some of their stories were really amusing in their absurdity, but at that time more were aggravating to the hard-fisted, hard-working laborers of Butte, who were denying themselves all the luxuries and

many of the comforts of life to develop a great mining center which was destined to become the home of a prosperous, happy people, and the objective point of cautious but assured capital. All can afford to laugh at the slanderous yarns now, but they left a sting at the time, whose smart would have been instantly allayed if their relators could have been interviewed for



"JOE" RAMSDELL.

When the early history of Butte shall have been written and the faithful pen of the historian shall have recorded the names of those to whom Butte is most largely indebted for its available position among the great mining centers of the world, that of Joseph Ramsdell — like Abner Dey Adam — will appear at the top. While it is true that Percival Leary and Henry Porter discovered and located the Parrot mine the first of October 1864 it was Ramsdell who had the faith, nerve and perseverance to develop the existence of paying copper ore in Butte. While others were laughing at and ridiculing the "old man" — he was but 40 then — Ramsdell was sinking a hun-

dred foot shaft upon the extension of Leary's location, which he called Parrot No. 2. In 1866 he and others, as related elsewhere, erected Butte's first little smelter. He shipped the first copper ore from the camp. That was the beginning of an industry which now supports Butte and Anaconda, the most important and business cities in the entire northwest. This is why Joe Ramsdell's name should lead the list.

There are scores of others who afterwards succeeded Ramsdell's early efforts, and there are as many more who assisted in building a city over whose a few scattering log cabins in town (Dublin) gulch were all there was of Butte.

One eastern publication gravely informed its readers that through reliable sources it learned "that Butte was simply an outpost of hell; that the men lived by systematic robbery of people entered into the camp by paid for accounts of the fabulous richness of its mines; that murders were of such frequent occurrence that the few women and children there looked with indifference upon crime of every kind and often joined the men in its commission. As for law and order, they existed only in the memory of those who had seen better days."

Another newspaper had it that "every business man and miner was a walking arsenal, carrying a brace or two of pistols in his belt and a bowie knife in his right boot; that henchmen were ridden into public and private homes, as it suited their drunken riders; and that men, women, negroes, Chinese and Indians daily and nightly congregated in one common assemblage around the gaming tables with which the dissolute, hilarious camp abounded."

In fact all sorts of stories were told about Butte's early settlers, and of the settlement of the place; some blood-curdling and hair-lifting; some pathetic and tear-starting, and about all of them stalwart lies manufactured out of whole cloth.

The fact is the early settlement of Butte and the development of its first mining prospects were accomplished with less friction of disturbing elements than marked the early settlement of any other mining camp in the entire west. It is true there were a few killings, justifiable and unjustifiable; a few murders more or less atrocious in character; numberless harmless gun plays, and bloody fist-fights; many hold-ups, robberies, and cases of petty thieving; suicides, arson, forcible entries and lesser crimes known to law; but certainly not more of the different grades than are witnessed in the formation and crystallization of any great mining center where, at least, a

million people have come and gone during the first few years of its existence.

Compared with the early history of many of the more important mining camps of California, that of Butte reads like a fairyland tale. The warm, dry, bracing coasts of the Sierras, acting upon the young



COL. J. C. THORNTON.

The late Col. J. C. C. Thornton was a most active agent in bringing Butte and Butte mines to the front. The Colonel came to Butte in 1865, but had practiced law at Deer Lodge for nine years prior to his removing to this city. Colonel Thornton was a true southern gentleman, chivalrous, brave as a lion, tender hearted as a woman and generous to a fault. He was not only a soldier but an officer and fought under the Confederate flag until the cause was lost. Then he went to Denver, thence to Salt Lake and Tucson, and in 1867 he came to Montana. The Colonel was a great lover of horses and would bank his last dollar on his favorite. He had a Blue horse at Deer

Lodge that he thought could beat any other animal in the territory in a sixty miles go-any-where race. He was so strongly of that opinion that he made up a race with Hank Vinton and some others who backed another horse as a winner. The race came off, Tommy Woods and Hobay Graham being the principal riders. The Colonel's filly didn't come up to his expectations; and, as the story goes, the Colonel walked home, packing his saddle. When he came to Butte he gave up the practice of law and engaged in mining, being manager of the Gaynor for a long time, a copper proposition in which he held a large interest up to his death several years ago.

blood of the adventurous Forty-Niners, kept it stimulated to the fighting pitch all the time. A blow or a bullet following an aggravating word was the rule, not the exception. The first thirteen graves dug in the little city of Nevada, or Deer creek, cover the remains of the fallen in mortal combat with knife or pistol, while sod was first broken in Mad canyon, Murderer's bar, Devil's Elbow, Ground-hog Glory, Short-tail canyon, Jackass gulch, and Hell's Delight

to receive the well-ventilated or strategically carved defiant disputants over a mining claim or a card table. About every prominent mining camp in California was baptized in blood before it attracted much attention from prospectors, for it was held by the early day miners of that state that the mining towns not worth the shedding of a little blood, and which could not boast of wide-open gambling and its accessories, were mighty good places to steer clear of;

not that the lawlessness added to the value of a camp, but that it indicated a plethora of gold dust and relieving good times. This measure of the worth of a mining section never obtained to any great extent in Montana. It certainly never was applied to Butte.

The conditions which led to the settlement and present day development of Butte were essentially different from those which surrounded any other mining center in the world. Gold hunters paved the way to the development of California's varied industries. Silver mining disturbed Nevada's wide expanse of sage brush and made it for a time the objective point of capital, of daring adventures and of jostling crowds of laborers, every one of whom was a speculator to a greater or lesser degree. Idaho's gold finds were the magnets which first drew settlers within its confines. Montana was a part of Idaho when Bannack sheltered the first considerable numbers of gold seekers upon the banks of Grasshopper Creek. The discovery of gold in Alder gulch, at Last Chance, and in Confederate gulch brought tens of thousands of hardy adventurous spirits within the present boundaries of Montana. During all the years in which these camps were the centers of industry, of speculation, of highly-wrought excitement and of the hopes for wealth of the miners and the business man, Butte, or what is now known as Butte, was a comparatively insignificant gold placer mining camp with croppings and float which indicated to but few that within the bosom of the rugged, barren hillsides which lay before them, the wealth of an empire might be hidden, ready to yield its treasures to well-directed capital and labor.

To those few whose indomitable will, undismayed courage and unswerving industry made Butte the "greatest mining camp on earth," suitable space will be devoted. They may serve in a measure, to indicate the kind or manner of men to whom the people of the Butte of today are indebted for the possibilities before them. Indeed the history of these men



LOOK OF OUR FIRST COPPER MINERS AND SHELTERS

This group of cabins with corral in the foreground is an accurate picture of the home of the men who first sought to tread the ore of Butte by settling. The men referred to are all well-known characters—the Porter brothers, Dennis Leary and George W. Newkirk. Joseph Ransdell was also associated with them, but resided in another place. The locality of the picture is on what is now east Quartz street, and the exact spot is covered by Gold Hill dump. The front of the larger cabin to the left is south upon Quartz street. These were built in the year 1864 by the gentlemen named. The house to the left was

their living quarters, the one just back of it was their blacksmith shop where they did the blacksmith work for their little smelter, and the third cabin was the stable for their stock, while the corral and sheds were for the protection of two or three milk cows—for milk was a luxury in which Butte pioneers indulged, even when they didn't have either flour, bacon, beef or potatoes. Mr. Newkirk says Henry Porter and Dennis Leary discovered the Porcupine and took up three claims on the lead, each 100,000 feet. Mr. Newkirk became the half-owner of the western claim of the three. The party then went to work to build a smelter, a

crude, small stone affair, and used for the blast an ordinary blacksmith's bellows. They were able to melt the copper in the ore, but they couldn't make it hot enough to run out, so it was a failure. This was located on Town gulch. Shortly afterwards, these three men together with Joseph Ransdell built a second smelter on Porcupine gulch, just below the mine. They paid for it somewhat on the same plan as the former one, except that the blast furnace bower was a windmill fan reversed and driven by one of these old-style water-horse-power round-wo-gro devices for running a threshing machine. The fan stood right in front of the smelter for

some and was expected to blow Chicago to a flying heap; blowing it didn't. Modern day smelter men will probably faint at this description of Butte's first blast furnace. But such was the pioneer of the great smelting industry of the present-day Butte.

In 1868, the group of buildings was sold to Gilson and converted into what was for many years known as the Gilson House. In itself a pioneer homestead of the great copper camp of later years, it was moved aside to make room for the work of developing the Gold Hill, and now 40 feet of rocky dump rests upon the historic spot.

is the history of Butte. Each is so intimately interwoven with the other that the recital of the one is simply the repeating of the other. It is not proposed, even if it were possible, to introduce each in the



ANDREW J. DAVIS

The lawing over the estate of Judge Andrew J. Davis has occupied the courts of this country a share of the time for several years past. Practically all of that estate was acquired in Butte. Judge Davis, whose portrait is presented above, came to Montana in 1864, and was engaged in merchandising in various parts of the territory for several years before settling in Butte. He made the first land entry in this county and received the first patent issued to a resident here. He engaged in the banking business both at Butte and Helena, established branches at both places, which did a large business in furnishing exchange for warrants, rail buildings, and owned several mills himself. He was really

the first successful man in the settling of Butte area, buying and remodeling what was known as the old Lexington on East Broadway, which had been originally built by a man named Hendie, but operated unsuccessfully. Judge Davis changed the process, and from that time forward the mill made a record of good profit until it became worn out and was torn down fifteen years later. Judge Davis, made the most of his great wealth in buying mines when they were mere prospects, developing them, and selling them to rich capitalists. He realized several millions of dollars from the sale of the Lexington and the Silver Bow group of properties alone. His death occurred in 1894.

order of his appearance in the camp, or to give the chapter and verse of his youthful or schoolboy days. This book deals with men through whose hardships and privations and labors the largest, the richest and the most important mining center in the world was forced upon the attention of its people; a mining center whose outputs have greatly influenced the precious metal markets of Europe and America in the past, and whose copper product today in a large measure sets the price thereof in the industrial centers of the world. Hence, it is eminently proper that in preserving the truth of the records of Butte, each of the actors who took part in inscribing them upon the floating past should find a receptive page in its history.

BUTTE'S EARLIEST DAYS.

When the Almighty planned the eternal hills upon which Butte rests, He rikhed each with hands of silver and copper and showered all with gold. Therefore, it may truthfully be said that the natural conditions which led to the founding of Butte as a great silver and copper center, were quite different from those which surrounded any other mining camp in the world.

It is a matter of record that as early as 1856, the late Caleb E. Irvine—peace to his ashes—discovered "signs" of gold in the vicinity of where Butte now stands. As the story goes Irvine and his party camped at a spring in Dublin gulch, in that year, and made the discovery. They also discovered a prospect hole four or five feet deep on what is now known as the Original lode. Around the hole were a few pieces of broken elk horns which had evidently been used as gads by those who discovered the prospect. By whom and when this work was done is not known—probably by some hunter and trappers

who mistook copper for gold. At all events Mr. Irvine didn't spend time to develop the prospect but continued on his business of trading with Mormons and Indians, his base of supplies being at Fort Owen



A. H. BARRETT

In looking over the names of those who have been sovereign, not only in promoting the interests of Butte, but who has left the imprint of his sterling character upon the early history of the state, that of Mr. A. H. Barrett prominently stands out. That gentleman's friends of fifteen years ago will recognize in the above a good portrait of him at that time. Happily, too, time has dealt kindly with him since, and it is also a good portrait of him today. Mr. Barrett is a Kentuckian by birth, having been born in that state January 30, 1834. When only thirteen years of age he commenced hawking against a rather odd calculating world, and kept up the fight alone, through various lines of business in the east, until he transferred his battle ground to Montana in 1855. He missed a couple of years on Alder gulch, when he was appointed private secretary to the governor of the territory, and at the same time served as assistant territorial auditor under the late John M. Smith. He conducted a grocery store at Helena for a time, a harness shop at Virginia City, and moved to Pacey in 1872 and to Butte in 1873. Mr. Barrett served two terms in the territorial legislature, and for eight years filled the office of justice of the peace. He was one of the most active in organizing Silver Bow county, and has always been a prominent figure in inaugurating public enterprises for the benefit of the city and its people. Mr. Barrett was married to Miss Elizabeth Brooks, of Helena, Nov. 24, 1860.

down in the Bitter Root country. Mr. Irvine was among the foremost pioneers of this part of the great west and during his long residence in it he filled many responsible official positions in which he gained the esteem and confidence of all with whom he came in contact. He permanently settled in Butte in 1875, having, however, previously served as justice of the peace in the place from 1867 to 1871. After his return he was alternately elected justice of the peace and probate judge. He died in this city in the early nineties full of years and honors, having performed his full duty as a citizen and as an official in

shaping the affairs of Butte upon lawful and peaceable lines.

When gold placers were discovered in and around Butte none dreamed of the great wealth which lay concealed in the hills above. The camps of old Silver Bow, Rucker and Butte were essentially gold placer mining camps. Alder gulch and Banack miners had drifted over this way in search of diggings and sought gold alone. This was in 1864—nearly a third of a century ago—ancient days to the striplings of the present, but days full of adventure, excitement, high hopes and brave endeavors for

many, of disappointment to others, and of rough experiences and hard times, which tried men's souls, to all. There was not a house in Butte in the early part of that year. In fact there was no place here called Butte. There were a Town gulch and a Buffalo gulch, but Butte was not yet born. The city took its name from the big hutte, which stands like a stalwart sentinel guarding a favorite protégé, near its western limits. It is a grand, lofty hutte towering above its surroundings, projecting its pointed apex high into the heavens, mute and alone, apparently holding communion with the stars and enjoying its own exclusiveness. That cloud-piercing hutte is typical of the Butte which rises from its shadow. The one, in its lonely grandeur, rests secure from rivals; the other with its unbounded, unapproachable mineral resources, with its wide-awake progressive people and acquired advantages, rests quite as secure from envious rivals or jealous competitors. There is only one Butte on earth. One must go higher to find its counterpart.

Speaking about the big hutte, one is reminded of the oft-repeated reply which Seven-Up Pete gave to an inquisitive tenderfoot who asked him how long he had been here. "Do you see that butte over there? It was a hole in the ground when I came here."

Peter MacMahon, or so he was familiarly called "Seven-up Pete," was a character among Butte's old timers. He was a genial, whole-souled man, abounding in good nature and always had an entertaining story or reminiscence to tell. He was extremely fond of playing seven-up. In fact, he would turn from a tempting meal to indulge in the game. He gained the sobriquet "Seven-up-Pete" back in Kansas where, he avowed, he was never beaten but once and then by a club held in the hands of a man who forced him to exchange cards at a critical stage in the game. Poor Pete! He was crippled for life in being pulled over the end-board of a wagon, by a horse he



OLD-TIME BUTTE'S FINEST MANSION

The sketch above is West Quartz street, Butte, a quarter of a century ago. The house occupied the lot now known as the site of the old city hall, which was burned by the fire of 1897. The house was a rather pretentious residence. The last standing inside it was the last tree in Butte to yield to

the ax. But that was many years after the date of this picture. The house was the last of its kind here long in Butte—had no successor. That was the case of the first, the last in the city. The last in the city was the last in the city. The last in the city was the last in the city.

McMahon killed himself a few years ago in a fit of jealousy by jumping from the window of the house he had built. He was a man of great wealth and was a member of the Board of Directors of the Butte and Anaconda Copper Mining Company. He was a man of great wealth and was a member of the Board of Directors of the Butte and Anaconda Copper Mining Company.

is worth anywhere from a quarter to half a million. The only man to have a fortune of this size in Butte was a man who forced him to exchange cards at a critical stage in the game. Poor Pete! He was crippled for life in being pulled over the end-board of a wagon, by a horse he

was leading, for Pete would never let go anything he undertook to accomplish, from developing a prospect, helping a friend, telling a good story or leading an obstinate cayuse. One of his best stories related to



JOHN NOYES

There has been but little change in the appearance of John Noyes since the photograph was taken from which the above portrait was made. That was some fifteen or twenty years ago. The fronts of time have gathered a little more thickly upon his hair, that is all. But there has been a very decided change and a desirable one, in his finances, the latest coming in the form of a New Year's gift a few days ago—a cool \$25,000 for his share in the War Eagle sale.

Mr. Noyes was one of the more prominent Californians among Butte's early settlers. He used to work in a brick yard near Marysville, Cal., over 44 years ago, but he drifted into placer mining and brought a rich fund of experience in that business with him to Butte. It was a

capital which paved out well in the camp. Mr. Noyes is one of the solid men of Butte, and among its most honored citizens. He married Miss Kimrey, Miss Kimrey in 1851, built his home here and will probably end his days in the "greatest mining camp on earth." Mr. Noyes took a leading part in organizing Silver Bow county. He was a member of the legislature from the old county of Deer Lodge eighteen years ago. Intimately associated with his Butte history is that of U. M. Upton, his old-time mining partner. Upton still wards off the scythe of Father time with the vigor of a man 45 years his junior, and apparently is as young as he was the day when he aided in luring water for mining purposes into the young camp nearly a third of a century ago.

the first divorce case ever tried in Montana. It illustrated at the same time

A CHARACTERISTIC MINERS' MEETING

in Alder gulch in the fall of '84. The story has no particular bearing upon the subject matter in hand, further than indicating the earnestness of justice in the early days of the state and the desire upon the part of about every one to see fair play among all whether man or woman. According to the sworn statements of the parties in the case it appears that the parties were married somewhere on the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy in Pike county, Missouri, in the spring of 1864. They were a husky young couple and having a couple yoke of cattle, a wagon, some bedding and cooking utensils which each contributed to the common store, they concluded to go to Montana and grow up with the country. The trip was to be their wedding tour and, possibly, the road to a fortune. During the first two or three weeks they had a Romeo and Juliet time. But trouble soon came to cloud their love's young dream. Just how much to do with it had the presence of a younger and better looking man in the train than the husband, the trial didn't disclose, but the wife got out of sorts, neglected her cooking, wouldn't shake the blankets before making the bed for night and refused to help yoke the oxen mornings, and by the time the train reached Alder gulch both were ready for the divorce court, but none could be found at Virginia City. They were told, however, that all they had to do was to post notices in three places for a miners' meeting to hear the evidence and it would decide the case. So they finally agreed to sign and post a notice calling a miners' meeting to take whatever action was necessary. It was as follows:

"Betsey and me has agreed to split blankets and rustle on different trails. She will take one and me tother. A miners' meetin' is hereby called for cock

Sunday on the flat just above Nevada to hear our steezy and give us splittin' papers, everybody cum.

Signed

"Jephtha Wiggins,"

"Betsey Wiggins."



WILLIAM A. CLARK TWENTY YEARS AGO

William A. Clark has been a prominent factor in the history and development of Butte. He has taken as active part in practically every public enterprise and from a modest beginning a quarter of a century ago has amassed a fortune. While Butte owes him much, he also owes Butte much. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1852. He attended school, taught school, worked on a farm in Pennsylvania and Iowa, and read law until he took a whip in hand in 1882, and drove a team to Colorado, as the nearest exit to fortune. He worked in quartz thirty a year and then came to Butte in this state. From the day he arrived in Montana to the present time, Mr. Clark has not enjoyed an idle day. His life has been the continued round of business, first as a miner, next as a clerk or mail carrier, then merchandising, again mining, then banking with mining which he now follows with marked success. Mr. Clark was married to Miss Kate Le Stauffer at Connelville, Pa., in 1884. His children were largely educated in Europe, over which country and contiguous countries he has extensively traveled, accompanied by Mrs. Clark. The gentleman fluently speaks French and German. Mr. Clark has figured in politics to some extent, and has frequently been elected to positions of honor and trust by the people. He was a member of the constitutional convention which framed our organic law, and president over its deliberations. He was, it is claimed by his friends, elected United States senator at the first

general election held at the capital but was not permitted by an adverse political majority to take his seat. He headed the last state delegation to the national convention which nominated Bryan and, as a member of the democratic national committee, took an active part to promote the election of that gentleman. Mr. Clark may not have obtained the full measure of his political ambi-

tions but he is more than compensated for his losses in that direction by the phenomenal success which have attended his various mining ventures. He is the owner of one of the richest copper properties in the world (in Arizona) where at present he spends much of his time. Mr. Clark is 47 years of age, and is a widower, having lost his wife two or three years ago.

husband wanted it all. At length the chairman cut matters short by telling the lawyers to "angy" the case. At this juncture a well-known young rollicking miner known as "Jeff Davis" on the gulch, mounted a stump and yelled out:

"Say, pard, what will yer take for the gal and the things she claims?"

"Two hundred dollars for all the truck except

and smilingly hanging on to Jeff's arm, while that hero of the day led the way to the nearest saloon to "set 'em up for the boys," Jephtha joining them in a drink at the bar, and uniting with the crowd in wishing the well-pleased couple health, wealth and prosperity.

"That," said Pete "was the first divorce case tried in Montana. It resulted happily. Jeff and Betsey got along first-class and made a big raise soon after, when they went back to the states."

The story itself is literally true. A divorce was granted by a miners' meeting at the place and about the time named, and the circumstances which led up to the trial are not in the least exaggerated. But whether the text of the case is correctly stated the writer cannot say. There is nothing, however, in the fact of a miners' meeting taking cognizance of, and disposing of a divorce case, out of harmony with the trend of western ideas of justice which prevailed in Montana in those days. A people with the courage to force justice out of beaten paths and turn it loose upon highwaymen and murderers, to play with their dangling bodies, held by ropes extended from exterporized gibbets, and who, after ridding the country of their presence, can return to the peaceful walks in life without carrying with them even the suspicion of a taste for lawlessness, can rise to the occasion and see that exact justice be meted out among disagreeing husbands and wives, and still preserve a due respect and regard for law when established. Miners' meetings were a law unto themselves, and the medium through which justice, pure and simple, was speedily enforced. They threw a security around life and property which lifeless law failed to afford when directed through fearful or lagging courts.

PLACER MINING DAYS.

Placer mining commenced in real earnest in and around Butte, extending as far as Silver Bow June-



SIXTH STREET TWENTY-TWO YEARS AGO

Above is presented a view of Main Street in Butte, Montana, and Park in 1875. The photograph is a negative, and the colors are reversed. The street is wide and unpaved, with several buildings lining both sides. In the foreground, there are some low-lying structures and what appears to be a construction site or a cleared area. The background shows more buildings and a hilly landscape under a cloudy sky.

de River and the third position on the corner side of the street is the late J. J. Turner's money office (the site of the present of the Pacific office) with Fred Lockers

into his shop next. The old building is the old J. J. Turner's money office (the site of the present of the Pacific office) with Fred Lockers

but it is difficult to get clear-cut photographs of Butte at that period and those which were taken have not been all well preserved.

And everybody on Abder gulch did come juggling from the crowd present. A presiding officer was chosen and a couple of feigning lawyers volunteered to represent the parties to the suit. Jephtha told his story, and Betsey told hers. Both were willing to separate, but the sticking point was the division of the property. There wasn't much of it, but the

the oxen and wagon and I'll throw the woman in," replied Jephtha.

"Done, if the meetin' will give yer both dividin' documents," shouted Jeff.

In less than ten minutes the meeting had granted the divorce; Jeff had weighed out and paid Jephtha the two hundred dollars, and Betsey was blushing

tion, in 1863. It reached its culminating point in 1867 and experienced a decided decline in 1869. During those years and since something over \$9,000,000 have been taken out of Butte's placer mines and added to the coin currency of the world. While its



A. W. BARNARD

Of those who may be classed among Butte's oldest settlers is A. W. Barnard. The gentleman was born in New York in 1848, came to the plains when he was 13 years of age, and came to Butte in 1864, when he was twenty. Mr. Barnard's history in Butte is intimately interwoven with that of early day mining here. In fact, he was among those old faithful stand-bys of the camp, who opened the way and kept the path clear for the advent of

capital and of brains and muscle. Mr. Barnard was decidedly successful in his mining ventures, and is now enjoying the fruits of his early labors. The gentleman has been twice married, his first wife, deceased, being Miss Anne May Benson, his second Miss Jessie D. Alden, to whom he was united January 8, 1894. Mr. Barnard is among Butte's most enterprising citizens, which the few large business blocks he has conceived in the city abundantly testify.

record as a placer mining camp marked Butte as a pretty good place to tie to for awhile, but few dreamed and none knew of the uncounted richness stored away in the surrounding hills. A little prospecting

for quartz had been carried on with encouraging results, but lack of capital, and of definite knowledge of the vastness of its buried treasures, retarded or suspended quartz development for some time, and the several thousand men who had courted fortune in Butte was soon reduced to 300 or 400 in number. But there was mighty good leather in the few who remained.

Among the successful placer miners were John Noyes, David Upton, the Humphrey brothers and several others whose names will be introduced in due time. John Noyes and Upton were old Californians and knew something about placer mining and of the first need of a placer mining camp, namely, water. So about the first week they did was to dig a ditch and bring in water. There was money in water at 50 cents to a dollar an inch. But more about them hereafter. Lack of fall and consequently lack of dump was a serious drawback to placer mining on the creek.

It was not till some years after the placers had become exhausted that X. Beidler, of Vigilante notoriety, a genial, compassionate comrade, discovered and offered to introduce for sale the "long felt want." X., who was United States deputy marshal during the early eighties had occasion to visit Butte, frequently, in the discharge of his duties. He had been considerably annoyed by two or three inquisitive acquaintances, who invariably greeted him with the question:

"Well, X., what brings you over to Butte this time?" His errand was, probably, to take back some offender to justice but he didn't propose to hunt a criminal with a brass band, and so was not inclined to tell the nature of his mission. But X., on this occasion was equal to the emergency. Calling aside each of the inquisitives in turn he would commence with:

"Now, if you can keep a secret I will tell you what brings me here and let you in on the deal. You see

I have been down to the Dakota bad lands and discovered the finest lot of dumps you ever saw. The idea struck me that what Butte most needed just now was a varied assortment of dumps to use on her half-worked placer grounds. You see the point? With a



FRED LOEWER

Who, that has been in Butte during the past decade or two, doesn't know Fred Loewer? Few know him today, would recognize him in the above portrait. But this is how he looked twenty years ago when he was in the midst of his rustling career. A little over thirty years ago he arrived from the east at Alder gulch, but he didn't find his way to Butte until the fall of 1873. He has been here ever since, dealing in cattle, sheep and hogs carrying on a big business and making and debiting some in real estate. Those who saw Loewer as marshal of the day, some years ago resplendent in his uniform, badges and equipments and mounted upon a high stepping thoroughbred charger, and leading and directing the procession united in the opinion that the handsome, soldierly-looking Loewer should have joined the army instead of a less glorious occupation. Loewer was a noted marshal. He takes the world easy now, having acquired enough of this world's goods to keep the wolf from the door for many, many years.

dump properly fitted to each claim on the creek every one can be reworked, tailings and all, times would boom, you fellows can get two whiskies where you

have only a smell now, and you and I can clean up a big royalty on the speculation, besides being classed among the big benefactors of the age. Now all you will have to do is to sell the dumps, while I will be ready to lead the purchasers to them. It is a soft thing and there is millions in it for —"

The listener would be gone by this time and X would treat himself to a toddy without being inter-

rupted for a large area of the territory, was unable to furnish its own people with flour and bacon. Beef straight and water supported rich and poor alike. Money could buy nothing better, for it was not to be obtained nearer than Salt Lake, and deep snows prevented supplies reaching the camp. Pitiful, indeed, were the sufferings of the very few women and children in the camp at that time. Wild and domestic

and distributed it among the suffering. Not a pound could be found in Helena. Quite a large number of women and children were living at that place during the memorable winter. They suffered intensely. No help was in sight. The condition of all was desperate; that of the little ones was pitiful.

At this juncture Martin Hoher, of the firm of Hoher Brothers, who had a store at Helena, started out one bitter cold morning to reach his snow bound train at Pleasant Valley. The train was loaded with flour, bacon, coffee, sugar, salt, etc. To reach it and move it to Helena meant life to its people; to fail meant a slow and horrible death to the weaker. It was a desperate undertaking, and none but a brave man would enter upon it. But Martin was equal to the occasion. Unaided, unarmed and alone and fortified by a strong frame, a stout heart and a determination to succeed or die, he rode his faithful horse to Virginia City and from thence accomplished the journey on snow shoes. After over-coming almost unannounced obstacles, and experiencing incredible hardships, he brought his train into Helena amid the joyful shouts, welcoming plaudits and the tears of gratitude of the suffering people. Butte found relief here, but it was none the less gratefully received and appreciated.



THE GREAT DE. GENERAL.

The photograph shows Butte a first hotel of any considerable pretensions. It was situated at the corner of Main street and Broadway where it took from back some stands. The central building was the hotel proper which

the owner house was run as a saloon in connection with the hotel, and the front porch, which was the main entrance, was the main entrance. The hotel was owned and run by Simon and John Hensworth. It

was the second boarding and lodging house opened by Butte, the first house in the city. The first house in the city was the third, being opened by George Hensworth. Hensworth's child was born in the hotel in

March in the fall of 1863. He met his first wife last November. The hotel remained standing until the mid-1880s, and was then torn down to make room for more pretentious and modern buildings.

rupted soon again with an attempt to pry into his business.

SOME HARD TIMES INCIDENTS.

During the placer mining era at Butte the price of provisions frequently went up to high water mark. This was notably the case in the winter of 1863. Even Helena, which with Salt Lake was the base of

meats without seasoning and without flour or vegetables of any kind, were an unnatural and most unwholesome diet for little ones and their mothers. It was tough and rough upon healthy, hardy, robust men, but almost deadly upon delicate stomachs.

In Virginia City a starving mob took flour wherever it could be found stored or ratched away

The fact has often been demonstrated among old timers that a trip across the plains or a tight place in a camp, will develop the better or meaner characteristics of a man. If he be a mean, selfish streak in him it will prominently manifest itself when want and suffering overtake the company or community in which he happens to be. But it can be said to the credit of old timers of Butte that they were always ready to "shuck up" with the less fortunate. During the pinching times of '65 when provisions would bring about their weight in gold dust, when one was out of flour, all were out. No one "held out" on the others.

Such a people are bound to succeed. God loves generous givers.

An incident, fairly illustrative of the self-abnegation practiced by the old-timers of that period may be more properly put in evidence. A little girl who had missed bread from the family table for several days, concluded she would "rustle up" a little flour from some of the neighbors. She was "awful hungry," as she expressed herself, and without telling her ailing mother of her mission she concealed an empty can under her apron and stole away. The door of the first cabin she came to was slightly ajar.



W. J. McNAMARA

Among those deserving an honorable mention among Butte's enterprising citizens is W. J. McNamara, recently deceased. Mr. McNamara experienced some pretty rough times when he first came to Silver gulch in 1861 and to Butte in 1865. However, by industry and economy Mr. McNamara secured considerable mining and other property in and around Butte. The Silver Bow or McNamara block, on West Granite street, stands as an imposing and beautiful monument to his industry as a laboring man, and to his enterprise as a citizen. Mr. McNamara was born in Massachusetts in 1840, and remained unmarried during his life.

Timidly opening it and as timidly stopping in upon the dirt floor she addressed, in trembling tones, the solitary occupant.

"Please will you loan me a little flour? I am awful hungry," at the same moment holding out her can.

The miner looked at the pinched features of the little pleader; then at the empty can, and then around the roughly provided room until his eyes rested upon an old flour sack lying in a corner.

"God help us, little one," he exclaimed. "I have not seen flour for over a week and I have just eaten my last soup bone; but hold," as the child was turning away, "let's see what I can find."

He then gathered up the flour sack, and turning it inside out over his prospecting pan, he carefully brushed every particle of flour out of it, the corners yielding pretty good pay. Shaking it all together he poured it into the empty oyster can without losing a crumb.

"Now, wait a little longer till I prospect another place. I think there is a pretty good pay streak of beans in that other corner."

Going over to the corner designated he raked together nearly a cup of beans. Two or three pinches of tea was found in another place, a taste of sugar in another and a tiny piece of lard elsewhere. There wasn't enough left in the cabin to satisfy a mouse. Taking the little store and carefully wrapping each in bits of paper he handed the whole to the eye-glistering, grateful child with the remark:

"Take this home to your mother; she will fix some dainty little bites for you. It is all I have. I wish I had more. God bless you."

A happy child left that miner's cabin. Ten years later a happy, blushing bride entered his luxurious home on the banks of the Mississippi. Their children know the story of the days of beef straight

in Butte. God loves a generous giver. He gave this big-hearted miner all he desired—health, wealth, a loving wife and a happy home.

STARVATION HUMOR.

There is latent heat in ice; so there is latent humor in starvation, but none but genial, unselfish men can exhibit it. Cracking jokes and griping stomachs as a rule, don't play in the same back yard, nor do jokes and hunger trot in the same class. Still, during the early days in Butte many jokes were played upon hungry, unsuspecting and innocent young men, which evidence that humor, though grim and border-



DR. G. W. BEAL

Among the Buttelles mentioned in these pages there are but few who have not, at one time or another, been the guests of Dr. G. W. Beal. For many years prior to the fall of the old Centennial hotel, which stood on the southeast corner of Main and Granite streets. The hotel burned down in 1880, but the doctor is as lively and apparently as vigorous as a man in his prime through the course of sixty-eight winters. He has galloped on his head (Dr. Beal was educated for a physician, and his kind, sympathetic nature would indicate he had answered to the proper call, but there are those who contend the political field best suit an industrious

seaper when he turned his attention to physics. The doctor is an Ohioan by birth, a demagogue, and, during the days of the civil war, was an ardent admirer of Vallandigham, whom he helped nominate for governor.

The doctor came to Montana soon after, where he has practiced his profession, kept hotel and married Doctor Beal is a model husband, according to numerous reminiscences and side-splitting stories, and is always affable, polite and accommodating. He represented old Deer Lodge county in the legis-

lative assembly, has been mayor of the city of Butte, and has developed an aptitude for politics which abundantly evidences the truth of the proposition that the political field just as industrious worker when the doctor turned his attention to medicine. Dr. Beal was married to Miss O. J. Townsend, of Bettsford, Ohio, in 1887. Their four children are married and reside in Butte and Silver Bow county. At present the doctor is engaged in mining in German gulch where he resides most of the time.

and too careless of the present to take cognizance of and heed danger. This was the case with many of the early day placer miners in and around Butte. Though not knowing just when relief would come in the shape of a well stocked provision train, they heartily enjoyed a good joke and took delight in playing pranks upon each other. Beef straight couldn't always be had and more than once substitutes were found in the denizens of the forest or range to appease hunger. Some of them could not be considered

from a hard day's work one evening and found an enormous wolf in their cabin gnawing the bones of their last piece of beef. The wind had blown the door ajar during the day and the prowling beast, attracted by the grateful smell of the meat, had walked in and helped himself. A shot from a revolver dispatched the intruder. It took but a few minutes to dress and put the choicest parts in a huge kettle which was soon boiling. The rest of the carcass was carefully cached. The plans of the two were soon laid. Though hungry enough to eat and relish raw beef, they didn't banker after cooked wolf. But they knew three or four half starved men who would relish any bill of fare provoking there was meat in it. It took but a moment for one of them to cross Silver Bow Creek and invite the voracious sufferers to a "grand feast prepared from a young fawn." Venison was a delicacy which but few could enjoy, and a tender juicy fawn was a dish fit for the gods. How their mouths watered! By the time the visitors reached the cabin pieces of the "fawn" smoking hot, were on the rough table.

"So you boys struck a venison lode? Mighty good of you to let us in on the claim. Will remember you when we strike a good find. How much will it pan out anyway! We are a mighty hungry lay out," were the ejaculations uttered by the lip-smacking quartette.

All their inquiries being answered the meal was discussed, flavored with hunting yarns, and washed down with water. So interested were the hosts in the conversation of their visitors, and so delighted were they in seeing them eat so heartily that they really forgot the nature of the repast, and joined in devouring the wolf. When nothing was left of the feast but a pile of well cleaned shining bones beside



DEER LODGE PLACER MINING DAYS

So far as can be ascertained the above is the only picture of the placer mining days in Butte that is in existence. The middle shows

old-timers agree in locating "ten thousand" before the present (Central Brewery). It was run on a steam and oil engine and was the first of its kind in the early-day mining.

Chinese workmen who had stolen some money left by a partner in the building being done up for it. The following photograph of this cabin was taken for the gold

mine. The photograph was often used as a sort of a get rid of it. The photograph of the cabin regarding it is an unpleasant thing to have around.

ing on the ghastly at times, may be found in a starving man, as honey has been found in the skull of a jackass. Daily association with danger blunts fear, and the mythical sword of Damocles loses its terror by its constant presence. Men have been known to play with death as a child plays with a toy, and they were neither lawless nor desperate. They were simply sanguine, abounding in hope of better times,

choice tid bits even by a starving man, but they kept the wolf from the door for a time and thus shortened the days of deliverance.

It is not necessary to the truth of the following event to state the names of the parties who enjoyed the royal spread which a couple of miners tendered to three or four neighboring comrades in hunger during the pinching times of '65. The two came in

each tin plate the elder of the host's leaned back and in a thoughtful tone of voice, remarked:

"It is all in the imagination anyhow."

"What is in the imagination?" inquired one of the guests.

"Everything, everything. The desire for wealth is incited by mind pictures of what money will

buy. Happiness is the offspring of gratified desires provoked by imagination. The imagination clothes a sweet heart with the charms of a Venus and transforms a freckled faced fright into a Hourie. It will even add toothsome sauce to"—and the speaker glanced around at the several piles of bones—"to a—"

"What?" interrupted a guest.

"To a stewed wolf, which a half dozen starved miners have eaten for a fawn," slowly drawled out the speaker in conclusion.

"Well, I'll be d—d!" exclaimed one of the visitors. "You don't mean to say we've been eating wolf meat for venison, do you?"

"That's just what you fellows have done," answered the host, "but pard and I knew it was wolf, and though it lacked the seasoning which your imagination gave it, it didn't go so bad after all on a hungry stomach. Honor bright, doesn't wolf meat make a capital stew?"

The guests looked at each other and then broke into a hearty laugh.

"Yes," said one of them, "a wolf stew is not to be sneezed at. Worse stuff has been eaten in the camp and relished too."

"What was it?" inquired one of the hosts.

"A rattlesnake," replied the guest. "I'll tell you how it happened to be eaten. One of the boys down on the creek built a roaring fire to broil some strips of beef. After the wood had burned down to a bed of glowing coals he clapped on the beef, and then went out to attend to some little chore, intending to return soon and eat his supper. No sooner had he disappeared around the corner of the cabin than a neighbor entered the door from the other. Not seeing the owner, and taking in the tempting odor of the broiling meat, he quickly gathered it up and transferred it to his own fire but a few steps distant, with the intention to invite the owner to share supper with

him. But that individual was away much longer than he expected to be, and the joker, being tired of waiting, ate his meal alone, including the broiled steak. In the meantime the owner had returned and not seeing the steak but smelling burning meat, concluded it had dropped down among the dead remains of the fire. Carefully removing the spent coals with



GEORGE W. STAPLETON

George W. Stapleton is one of Montana's and now Butte's brightest legal lights, whose brightness remains undimmed by a combat with the good, bad and indifferent fortune which a third of a century of far-western life compels one to meet and overcome, or be overcome by it. Mr. Stapleton is one of the very oldest of old-timers in Montana, and to him belongs the honor of discovering the first placer diggings within its present boundaries. In August 1863 he with two others located Stapleton's bar at Bennett and worked out the first considerable quantity of gold unearthed in that vicinity. The news of the discovery brought hundreds to

the camp. Bennett soon became a thriving mining center, and in 1864 was the capital of the territory. "Wash," as he is familiarly called, went to Idaho as a young lawyer to try his shingle. He created a mining camp in which to practice his profession. He represented old Deerfooted in the legislative assembly, took a leading part in framing the first laws of the territory, and then resumed the practice of his profession in which he is engaged today. Mr. Stapleton is among the very first and ablest lawyers in Butte, and is secured to come to the state. His son Guy, born in Montana, is the present attorney and legal adviser of Silver Bow county.



JUDGE HIRAM KNOWLES

Judge Hiram Knowles was twenty years younger than now when the above picture was taken. He is one of the leading old timers of the state. He retired down in the guide book in 1884 but he did not locate in Butte till the early eighties, being engaged in the practice of law. Still he did much toward shaping the affairs of the state and of the county of Silver Bow. He has served in many public capacities in Butte as district judge, as school trustee, bank president, legislator, etc. He is at present United States district judge. Judge Knowles possesses an exceptionally keen legal mind, and

but few, if more than one, of his decisions have ever been reversed by the supreme court of the United States. Judge Knowles was one of the commissioners that revised the statutes of the territory in 1870-71, Judges Hanna and Warren, now dead, we believe, being the other two members. Not a single article, section, paragraph or line of that portion of the statutes which Judge Knowles revised has been changed since the day the legislative assembly of 1871-72 accepted and adopted them all as a whole. His work of a quarter of a century ago stands unaltered in the codes of today.

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THE STORY OF BUTTE

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THE STORY OF BUTTE



UNION STEAM LAUNDRY

The Union Steam Laundry was started January 1, 1904. The proprietors, G. N. Perry, C. D. Coddington, and H. F. Huribut, placed an entire new plant of the most modern and approved pattern of laundry machinery in the building at the corner of Colorado and Mercury streets, and, beginning with a small patronage, have built up a most excellent business.

requiring the services of five drivers and twenty-five persons in the laundry. Besides the office force and engineers. The quality of work done by this plant is excelled by none, either in the west or east, and the management, always courteous and obliging, is sparing no pains to accommodate their patrons. They take pleasure in extending to the public a cordial invitation to call and inspect the plant and process, and examine the

quality of work done especially on the finer grades of goods. Mr. H. F. Huribut, the manager, has had fifteen years experience in laundry work and under his careful supervision the best of satisfaction is always given. The facilities for doing hotel and lodging house work are unsurpassed. A ring at phone No. 21 will bring a driver to your door who will take away your soiled linen and bring it back "whiter than snow."



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OWSLEY BLOCK



GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL PARK
REACHED ONLY BY THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD



FOREST CAMP NATIONAL PARK
REACHED ONLY BY THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

Lydia L. Brennan, as the proprietress of the Elite Studio, corner Park and Main, by up-to-date methods and persistent efforts earned for herself an extensive business and a well deserved reputation for high-class photographic art. On December 10th she sold her gallery to J. W. Nelson, the present incumbent, and a little later was married to John N. Kirk, whose likeness appears elsewhere in this issue.

his shovel he uncovered what he supposed was the overdone strips of beef. But they had assumed singular shapes and positions. They had rounded up and were coiled about each other in close proximity. Thinking their form and position were due to the action of intense heat, and hunger forbidding reasoning, he pitched into the mess and soon had himself comfortably thrown around it. Smacking his lips and congratulating himself upon his discovery of an

"Because I lifted that steak just after you put it on the coals and brought it here. That's how I know. Here is some of it now. Sit down and take a bite."

"That yarn doesn't go, neighbor. To prove I am right I will take you to the fireplace and show you the remains of the grill."

"All right, here goes," and the disputants proceeded to view the grounds, as present day Butte jurists view them to adjust disputes.

ful snore when he was surprised into eternity by the rapidly accumulated heat above. The heavy bed of coals did the rest of the business, and the hungry miner concluded the chapter, by shoveling the cause of sin upon earth into the alms box of his anatomy.

"That is added testimony to hear out my assertion," remarked the host. "It is not what a man eats which gives him gustatory delights; it is what he imagines he is eating. If some of our grub were assayed we would find it was most wonderfully and fearfully made."

"Well, boys, we may believe we are hoofing it over pretty rough trails in search of fortune. But wolves and rattle snakes beat nothing out of sight—and I know, for I've tried the latter."

DECLINE OF GOLD MINING.

These events do not stand alone in the history of the early settlement of Montana. If even all were published the reader could not gain a full conception of the privations and hardships which the founders of Butte and of contiguous mining centers endured. The furrowed cheeks, the wrinkled brows, the gray locks and the bent forms of the old timers seen upon the streets of Butte were, a third of a century ago, as smooth, as fair and as erect as those of the youths who have been whirled over the old, neglected wagon roads, made by the pioneers, in palace sleeping and dining cars, experiencing nothing in the shape of inconvenience beyond a cinder in the eye, or a fleck of dust upon well-polished boots. The old-timers have fulfilled a mission which they would have never undertaken if all its dangers, and disappointments, and hardships had been pictured before them. It is well that none knew or could know them. If they had been as unscarred boys, Montana and the entire Northwest would be today a howling wilderness in which none but the wild beasts of the forest and the



THE CONNELL CORNER TWENTY YEARS AGO

This cut is from a photograph of what is now the Connell corner. The picture was taken over twenty years ago and is not in a very good

state of preservation. It has the appearance of being a snap shot while one of our latter day dust storms is in progress. Old timers will re-

cognize the view, though none has been found who could name the owner of the cabin. Probably, however, it was some present day prominent

citizen—a millionaire, perhaps. That it is no imaginary sketch is proven by the fact that it appears in the full-page view of Butte forming the frontispiece of this work.

improved way to broil beef steaks, he stepped into his neighbor's cabin to explain the new method.

"You had no beefsteak for supper," exclaimed his neighbor.

"Then what have I had?" asked the discoverer.

"Don't know, but it wasn't beef steak."

"How do you know?"

An examination of the charred remains of the "delicious steak" disclosed the presence of a head and tail closely resembling the extremities of a monster rattlesnake. A further examination revealed the fact that the tempter of Eve had entered the bed of warm ashes from the dilapidated back of the fireplace, and had coiled itself up and was enjoying a delight-

more savage inhabitants of the tepee would alone awaken its echoes. All honor to the brave few who stood by Butte in the trying times of the later sixties to its brighter outlook in the middle seventies! They are heroes who have unearthed treasures which have entered into and kept moving trade channels which otherwise, would now be lifeless or stagnant.

As mentioned, Noyes, Upton and two or three others, dug the first ditches to convey water into the camp. With plenty of water shallow placer mining soon becomes a thing of the past, and a camp built upon placer mines alone decays as fast as it rises. The history of placer mining camps was repeated in

Butte. The early day mining towns in California have long since become tenantless landmarks of a once busy, thriving population or are now simply little hamlets supported by fruit culture and vine growing. Bannack's attractions are confined to its few quartz workings. Alder gulch is but the shadow of its former self, relying for support upon its surrounding quartz and agricultural and stock raising resources. Confederate gulch is a fallen giant, whose resting place is marked only by a few tumbled-down shacks. The once busy Little camp of Hog 'em, Finch 'em and Squeeze 'em have passed away from the face of the earth. Montana City, once the seat

of justice for Lewis and Clarke county, can boast of but a single house. Silver City, the second seat of government of that county, once a flourishing mining town is now simply a little hamlet on the road to Marysville. Helena, which thirty years ago was the objective point of thousands of adventurers, has, through the pluck, enterprise and unflinching perseverance of its people, maintained an existence, become the capital of the state and is one of the leading cities in Montana. Butte, like Highland, would have lost its place on the map a quarter of a century ago, had it not been for such men as Joe Ramsdell, W. L. Farlin, Noyes and Upton, Caleb E. Ir-



THE PARROT MINE

The Parrot mine, shown in the above cut, is the oldest copper producer in this camp and has been credited to first place in the illustrations of Butte's mining enterprises. It was first opened up, at told in another place by the Furber Bros., Decade Levey, Joe Ramsdell and Geo. W. New-

kirk some thirty years ago. Some of the ore which was high grade in copper and also contained silver, was shipped with some profit even at that time, although it had to be hauled by teams hundreds of miles to Fort Union, thence taken by boat down the Missouri to St. Joe and on east by rail. The

cut shows the hotel erected some twelve or fifteen years ago. This timber superstructure, the mine and its ore are contained and most automatically worked. It is one of Butte's big producers of copper and is owned by the Patton Copper and Silver Mining Company,

of which Mr. J. E. Dayford is manager.

The Parrot smelter, shown above, has been in operation since the early sixties. It has a capacity of about six tons per day and was the second smelter built in Butte (the Colorado being first) and was the pioneer in the re-

smelting of copper matte in roasters, which reduces it to a practically pure copper. Two or three years ago the company, finding these works inadequate for its increased ore production, determined to build a new and larger smelter. This is now under way in Jefferson county,

and will have a capacity of 1500 tons of ore per day. It is now in process of construction. It will be the second largest in the northwest. The one will be situated from the Butte mines to the new smelter by the Northern Pacific railroad. The power for the new plant will be water, entirely,



THE PARROT SHELTER

vine, Charles S. Warren, G. O. Humphreys, William Allison, Deane Leary, T. C. Porter, G. W. Irvine, Thos. N. O. Connor, A. W. Barnard, Charles Colbert, Joel W. Rasmussen, Geo. W. Newkirk, Anson Ford, J. B. Wampler, Adam Farnaday, Perry Blaine, Frank Book, William Orndey, Chastine Humphreys, Rod Leggat, J. H. B. Foster, A. J. Davis, J.

the first ore out of it. It is not, however, so much the purpose of this publication to follow the mining developments made by the pioneers of Butte, as it is to recount a few of those incidents and events "all of which they saw and part of which they were," which incidents and happenings, though not important in themselves alone, indicate in some measure,

more hostile highwaymen, beset every trail leading to supply centers.

Not a house was built where Butte now stands in the early part of 1864. Logs could be obtained from the hillside for building purposes, but tools were scarce and of the crudest kind. About all the pioneers possessed to make headway against these disadvantages, were strong arms, stout hearts and short rations of provisions. Showers of quail and mutton fell upon the children of Israel. The Crusaders could feast upon the fruits of prolific valleys, or upon the corn of their defeated enemies. The Pilgrim Fathers satisfied their hunger from the Mayflower, and the maize of friendly Indians. The pioneers of California found a land of sunshine and of plenty. But the first settlers of Butte met a rigorous climate, an unspelled houseless waste, an obstinate nature, forbidding surroundings and an entire absence of storehouses. Neither quail nor mutton, fruits nor corn, milk nor honey, nor provision-laden ships or maize were at their command. They had to "root hog or die," but they "got there all the same," though the road was rough and rocky.

Among those who had unshaken faith in Butte quartz was the late Dr. Anson Ford. He was an enterprising, aggressive man but cranky at times. When in his cranky moods he was as unceremonious to friends as to foes. He was the first postmaster of Butte and kept the office near where the Combination saloon now stands. A picture of it will be found on another page. His more intimate friends made the office their lounging and reading room when no bright prospects were in sight. An incident will serve to illustrate the Doctor's gruffness and at the same time the independence of the western postmaster of that day.

Among those whose intimacy warranted the possession of a stool or box in the doctor's office was Doc



VIEW FROM LIBRARY TOWER LOOKING EAST ON HEDDINGHAY—ANACONDA MINE IN DISTANCE

Schwartz, Wm. Parks, and other pioneers whose names are not now recalled. These men possessed unbounded faith in the quartz resources of the camp and staid by it when thousands of others rolled their blankets and silently stole away.

PIONEER DAYS

Mr. Joseph Ramsdell showed his faith by his works. He sank the first shaft in Butte and shipped

not only the determined character of the pioneers of the place, but partly disclose the roughness of their surroundings, and the hardships and privations they endured. Butte's early settlers travelled no prime rose lined path in developing its mineral resources. Their bases of supplies were hundreds of miles distant, the nearest being Fort Benton, the head of Missouri river navigation. Hostile Indians, or still

Reins, one of Butte's present day honored citizens. One day Reins entered the office and inquired:

"Is there any mail for me, doctor?"

"Who in it—It would write to you?" was the gruff response.

"It is none of your business who would write to

me. All I want to know is whether I have any mail in the office," retorted Reins.

"Humph, the h—ll you do. Go and see, if you want to know," and the doctor turned away.

And yet there was no kinder man, nor one who would do more for a friend, or for one in distress than Dr. Anson Ford. Surrounding conditions, however, did not tend to incite an exhibition of humor. On the contrary they were calculated to venerate the most jovial nature with a heavy coating of reserve, try in its chilliness, and finding expression in what the world calls "crankiness."

But there were those who would crack a joke, tell a story, or play a prank upon some victim, though the trumpet of Gabriel were sounding in the distance. Frank Beck always had a story ready and when he chose to tell it he would always be surrounded by a group of listeners.

J. H. B. Foster could enjoy a joke as well as anyone and often played one on some overconfiding friend.

Dave Upton's grim humor frequently cropped out and assayed as rich as some of his quartz.

"Seven-up Pete" was prolific of yarns, and reeled them off by the yard.

Joe Ramsdell had a story to tell occasionally which was always apropos and to the point.

Tom Porter was a practical joker and many are those who waited their opportunity to get even with him.

Judge Irvine abounded in reminiscences.

J. H. Mills always had something good.

Charley Warren was the center of story listeners, and George Irvin was a star attraction as a mirth provoker.

Many stories of adventure over mountain and across plain are frequently repeated by the pioneers

of Butte, but many more are forgotten. But their pitch does not always run upon humorous lines. Indeed, they oftener provoke sorrow than laughter.

It was not until the people felt quite secure in the enjoyment of life and the possession of property that veins of humor cropped out among them. The



JOHN CAPLICE.

John Caplice was a comparatively young man when this picture was taken, soon after he came to Butte in 1878. Mr. Caplice had already been a resident of Montana for fifteen years, having come to Alder gulch in 1863—and it should be added that he had spent nine years in the far west before coming to Montana. In Alder gulch Caplice was associated with Messrs. Brown and E. G. Cardwell in mining and merchandising. In 1878, Mr. Caplice engaged in business for himself in Henderson gulch on Flint creek, where Dynamound in 1879 he bought the ground on

which the present store on upper Main street was built, and also after bought the site of the Caplice hall property. Caplice hall when built was the largest structure of its kind in the territory, containing a theatre and also the offices of the county. Its opening was a grand affair and people came from all over the territory to attend. Mr. Caplice's business has prospered in Butte, and for years has ranked with the best of the procession in general merchandising here. He is a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, where he was born in 1829. He came to America in 1863.



JOSEPH K. CLARK.

Joseph K. Clark whose portrait is presented above, came to Butte at about the time of the revival of interest in quartz mining here—about 1875, in 1875. He had been in the then territory already for some ten years. W. A. Clark was operating the Dexter mill at the time and Joe purchased an interest and became superintendent. He also bought an interest in some of the mines which his brother owned, and in 1881 became superintendent of the Mountain, one of the rich and productive silver mines at Wakefield which now stands in enforced idleness as a result of the low price of silver. Within the past year Mr. Clark has purchased for himself and W. A. Clark the Mesquite gold mine near Phillips' one of the richest and most valuable for the small amount of work done. In the same mine which produced \$1000 per day to each man employed in the few months of work before the Clark brothers bought it. Since then it has kept up its record and so far as we know shows no sign of "going dry." So, it will be seen, J. K. Clark has been unusually successful in his mining ventures.

founding of a town and providing for its government are not mirth-provoking labors. Still a little amusement would be afforded to all, excepting the victim, as in the case of the Butte insider who packed a half sack of quartz upon his back from Highland to Butte mistaking the contents for thirty pounds of nails which he purchased at the former place, but which

the township. Joe Easter, who received seven votes, was also elected, as the township was entitled to two justices. Eddy, however, got about all the business in the line of his office, much to the chagrin of Easter. But Easter declared he was going to do "business" if he did it for nothing, a determination which some of the boys proposed to help him carry

wrote down the form to be pursued. Easter was happy and went away fully equipped to discharge the responsible and—to him—most embarrassing duty.

The important moment arrived. The couple were ready and anxious to have the ceremony performed. They stood before him. The bride was dressed in a calico gown six inches too short which



THE LEXINGTON HOUSE

The mines belonging to the Lexington company enjoy the distinction of producing the first silver ore successfully

milled in Butte. That was away back in 1881, and the milling was done in the old Lexington mill on east Broadway, dismantled several years

ago, the new Lexington mill shown in the cut not being built until years later. Until about fifteen years ago, these mines were the property of

the late A. J. Davis. At that time he sold them to the Lexington company for a price very nearly approaching \$1,000,000. A large mill was built

by the French company making the purchase the mines were extensively developed, and until 1902, when the silver slump came, the yearly

production was \$1,000,000 as estimated from the silver bar shipments. Since the date named the mines have been practically closed.



THE LEXINGTON MILL

be unintentionally left and shouldered some precinct's worthless sack of samples in its stead.

EARLY DAY JOKES

The boys used to have a good deal of innocent fun down at Silver Bow which had blossomed into a roaring placer mining camp in 1865. In that year John W. Eddy was elected justice of the peace for

out. One evening Easter was informed a couple had just come in camp from the outside and wanted him to marry them right off. Easter didn't know a word of any marriage ceremony and for the life of his cousin's formulaic one. A happy thought struck him. He would ask Judge Eddy to help him tide over his first official business in good shape. The judge, who is ever willing to aid a brother in distress,

permitted the display of No. 8 breeches the worse for wear. A long sun bonnet, which shaded her bronzed features, was mounted by a luxuriant growth of red hair. The groom was costumed in a gray shirt and brand new blue overalls. The judge arose and faced them. Upon either side of him was a well known prominent citizen, each holding high a candle in his hand—lamps were not in use in Silver Bow. The judge

produced the form of the marriage ceremony, and proceeded to read. Not a smile was on the face of a single person in the crowded room. No funeral ceremony was attended with deeper solemnity. The reading had progressed as far as:

"James Brown will you take this lawful woman—no this woman—I mean Cynthia Ann— what is this word?"—turning to one of the candle bearers, and pointing to the wrong line in the manuscript—"what is this?"



M. J. CONNELL

One of the best examples of what push and enterprise in business will do in Butte, is the business history of M. J. Connell. This gentleman was at one time within his rights as an employer of others in the line of business in which he has made such a signal success, but the enterprise which was in him would not permit of a long continuance of that, and from employee he arose to

partner, and soon after became sole proprietor of the large business he had already had the conduct of for several years. From the time that Mr. Connell became owner of the establishment business began to boom with an even greater vim than before, and so fast did it grow that the building has had to be enlarged twice since, now being one of the largest of its kind in the entire northwest.

"Love, honor and protect," answered the assistant.

"Yes, love, honor and obey!"—

"Protect," whispered the assistant.

"It says 'obey' here," gently contended the judge, peering closely at the paper as the candles were brought to bear directly upon the words. "But never mind, I pronounce you man and wife, so help you God," and the judge with the dignity of a high and mighty official who had performed a most solemn duty turned and strode out of the room. This was the first marriage service ever attempted to be held in what is now Silver Bow county.

A day or two after, Judge Easter was informed of the joke the boys played upon him. The "bride" was a headless young man, who with the aid of Mrs. Hoss, the only woman at Silver Bow, had invested himself with the female toggery he wore, and with his new mate for groom had successfully carried out his part of the deception. Judge Easter was not so anxious to do "business" for some time after as he had been.

SOME "FIRST" OCCURRENCES.

The first real wedding, however, which took place in this portion of old Deer Lodge county was the marriage of a couple from German gulch by Judge Eddy, later in 1885. The first wedding which took place in Butte, was the marriage of Mr. Charles Carver and Miss Thomas. Mr. Carver is a well-known gentleman of Rocker who has been largely engaged in mining operations since the early days of the place. Mr. and Mrs. Carver have an interesting family of children some of whom are grown. About every one in Butte knows Charley Carver.

The first child to see the light of day in Butte was born to Mr. and Mrs. Perks nearly thirty years ago. It was a daughter, and many were the pil-

grimages made by the harklers and benedicts in the camp to the home of Mr. Perks to see the little stranger.

The first homicide took place at a little store on Main street, kept by one Carkery. Carkery purchased his goods at Deer Lodge, then one of the supply points for the young camp. This was about the year 1867. When Carkery went to Deer Lodge he was always intrusted with numerous important matters by friends who always found it easier to send for



CAPTAIN THOMAS COUCH

Captain Thomas Couch, who lately resigned the management of the great Boston & Montana company, is an illustrious example of what a good, active, and well versed mining man, even with no capital but pluck, can accomplish in Butte. Twelve years ago, Capt. Couch was anything but rich. He boarded at the old Central hotel and was on the lookout for an opening. There he either formed or renewed a friendship with C. X. Larrabee, owner of the great Montana View mine, and there formulated the plan which later made him rich. He secured from Larrabee an option on the Montana View and after much effort organized a syndicate which eventually re-bought the rich. He boarded at the old Central hotel and was on the lookout for an opening. There he either

something like a million dollars. Coach it is assumed got an interest in this company for his efforts, the property in the years which have since passed doubled in value many times, other great mines were added to the original purchase, a great smelting plant was built at

Great Falls, and so the enterprise which Mr. Coach planned while a stranger at the Centennial resulted in one of the biggest richest, and most productive copper companies in the world—and Capt. Coach is on "the sunny side of '32" for the rest of his days.

a thing than to go for it. On one occasion old Col. Mayres, a lawyer of the place, placed a ten dollar bill in a letter, addressed to his wife in the east, in the presence of Carbery, and gave it to that gentleman to

the same time threatened to kill the storekeeper. He repeated the charge and threat in Carbery's store, and added emphasis to charge and threat by flourishing a revolver under that gentleman's nose. A spectator grasped the Colonel from behind, pinning his arms, and turned him partly round toward the front door, intending to get him out, and away from Carbery. In being turned the Colonel brushed against the counter, still holding his pistol. Carbery had secured his own pistol, in the meantime, and as the Colonel

that time. The recital of one will cover nearly all. A man was arrested and tried for stabbing and cutting another in a personal altercation. The effusion was clearly proved before a jury, but that body acquitted him for the reason there was no jail handy in which to imprison him. The people didn't have time to build a jail.

They disposed of such cases somewhat differently, during the pioneer days in California. For instance, a negro was arrested and found guilty of stealing three or four chickens at Johnstown, above old Hangtown in El Doondo county. The justice before whom he was tried disposed of the negro by sentencing him to the state penitentiary for life. A writ of habeas corpus saved him from a trip to San Quentin.

THE FIRST HANGING.

It was down near Baker that the first hanging within what now constitutes Silver Bow county took place. It was not a judicial execution; nor the carrying out of a decree from the court of Judge Lynch, nor the work of a frenzied mob. It was simply the cool, premeditated act of a disheartened miner who hanged a Chinaman, as he expressed it "just for luck." It took place in 1868 or '69. The lack of date, or the name of the hangman or his victim does not alter the fact of the hanging, and facts are what it is desired to present herein.

The Chinaman was one among the very few who had drifted over this way from Idaho at that early date. Chinamen are not pioneers in any clime, but they will sometimes closely follow in the wake of the Anglo-Saxon and are satisfied to pick up a little here and a little there of what the white man leaves. They are placid mice scavengers and will work and wash everything from a pile of old tailings to a square of new dirt which once performed the office of sluice supporter, to lay by a dollar or two. They are a pa-



MAIN STREET IN BUTTE.

The point of view from street, just above Quarles, which the above picture was taken from on upper Main street, just above Quarles, looking down, Bonanza's old photograph gallery on the

right and Mallin's across on the left will be readily recognized by old timers. The picture was taken twenty years ago, the another page in the same is 30 years later.

mail at Deer Lodge. The Colonel patiently waited for an acknowledgment of the receipt of the money by his wife, but none came. Another letter to her brought the news she had not received the money. This worried the Colonel. While in his cups, some time after, the colonel charged Carbery with having taken the money and withholding the letter, and at

presented his breast to Carbery the latter fired, the ball entering the body near the heart. The wound proved fatal and Mayres died soon after. The homicide was considered justifiable and Carbery was not punished.

Many very queer decisions were rendered in the name of the blind goddess in cases of assault about

gent, industrious people and keep themselves, as much as possible, out of the way of the wheels of progress. Still they work and exhaust diggings which many of those who come after them would be glad to mine. Probably this particular Chinaman, who was ushered into the great bonanzas, was filling a place in the diggings around Rocker which Dan Haffie thought some Christian gentleman might wish to fill at a future day. Be this as it may, Dan concluded



DANIEL J. HENNEST

The business history of D. J. Hennest in Butte has been one of remarkable success. Mr. Hennest was for several years in the employ of the Bonanza Mercantile Co., of Butte, but left them about eleven years ago to engage in business for himself. The new business although established on the opposite corner to an already here and well-known firm, succeeded beyond Mr. Hennest's most sanguine hopes. From a comparatively small

start it grew rapidly to ample proportions and even a great fire which burned the last ounce of goods in the house was not sufficient to discourage the active manager, who had all his plans laid for a new and larger building before the old one quit burning. Within a remarkably short time the new establishment was opened with a stock double the size of the old one, and from that day to this "Hennest's" has held its own against all comers.

that the interests of white humanity, and the fickleness of his own particular fortune, required a sacrifice of an Indian or a Chinaman. The Indian could not be had and a Chinaman could, so Dan decided that the Celestial must "go."

About a week after Haffie came to this conclusion, an opportunity presented itself to carry out his purpose. The weather was fine; a rope was handy, the Chinaman was alone, a log projected over his cabin and the surroundings were hushed in the silence of evening. Approaching the Chinaman who was enjoying a quiet pipe in the door of his hut Haffie thus addressed him:

"John, come here I want to see you."

"Wha for you wanta see me?" asked the houthen.

"Come here, I tell you."

"No, you come here."

Dan went. He was tired of parleying and was hot. With one blow he felled the Chinaman, who lay at his feet like a log. Grasping the senseless form in his Samson-like arms, he partly dragged and partly carried the son of the Orient to the projecting log. In a moment a noose was around his neck; the next the rope was thrown over the projection, and the limp body of John was soon swinging in the air. It was all done in less time than it takes to tell it and the first hanging on Silver Bow creek was completed without judge, jury or spectators. Whether Dan's back changed or not is not a matter of record.

Another version of the affair is that Haffie leased some ground to Chinamen. He accused one of them of stealing something from his cabin. The Chinese man denied the charge, but Haffie being convinced of his guilt hanged him, and then left the country. A man by the name of Collins served a term in the penitentiary for the offense, but was released upon the facts becoming known. That a Chinaman was

hanged without judge, jury or sheriff, at Rocker, is a matter of record. The event, however, emphasizes the fact that the crude condition of society, at that early date, made it possible for men who considered themselves aggrieved by the unlawful acts of others, to administer corrective measures without troubling courts or juries with the adjudication of differences wherein Chinamen or petty thieves of any nationality were the offenders. When, in the opinion



DANIEL J. WELCH

Daniel J. Welch is a Californian, though he did not come directly from there to Montana. He drifted all over the northwestern country holding important and responsible positions as express agent, Prairie River trader etc. and finally engaged in merchandising in British Columbia, Minnesota, Idaho, Glendale, and Helena. He was also vice-president of the Missouri National bank for several years. He was

elected treasurer of Silver Bow county in 1881 and was re-elected by an increased majority in 1883. He was appointed by President Cleveland collector of internal revenue in 1885 for the district of Montana, which position he held till the expiration of Cleveland's first term of office. Mr. Welch was married at Deer Lodge in October, 1878, to Miss Alice Brown, in whose honor the great Alice mine at Walkerville was named.

of the pioneers, society needed protection, the "protection" was forthcoming without hesitation.

AN EARLY DAY SOCIAL FUNCTION.

Speaking of society in Butte (a matter which is very much spoken of in these days) it may be stated there was not such a poverty of cultured and refined ladies and gentlemen in and around the camp at that time as their habitations and rough surroundings would seem to indicate. It is true that High Fives, Pink Teas, Progressive Euchre parties, et cetera, had not become fashionable fads which called together select assemblies of emphasized formality; but congenial company met, whose mental and physical robustness and earnest conversation showed the quality of the men and women who pioneered labor and capital into paths which led to the development and building up of the greatest mining center in the world.

Several now prominent Butte people will remember (from being present thereof) a social "func-

tion" which was held one evening late in 1889 at one of the most pretentious of the log cabin homes of the camp in a section of the town now built up with substantial structures. They will remember it not only for the enjoyable evening but also for the ludicrous incident which almost ended in a tragedy. The cabin was the home of two or three old bachelors, and as was usual in such homes there was a marked absence of the present-day elegance of appointment in furnishing and decoration common to such occasions. Instead of steam radiators the "apartments" were

warmed by an immense fireplace at one end of the reception room. No mahogany center table graced the occasion, but in its stead a pine table of ample proportions surrounded by stools and cracker boxes and bedecked by "candlelums" consisting of candles stuck in the necks of empty beer bottles, stood in the center of the room. There were no potted plants nor costly bric-a-brac in window seats and snug corners, but instead several pairs of gum boots and other familiar articles to the prospector's and gulch miner's life peeped out from beneath hunks and other convenient places of stowage. The company's wraps and



OLD ALICE HOIST AND MILL.

The Alice is a household word in Butte. It was the mine which first proved the perseverance of Butte's miners

when water level was reached in 1879. Marcus Daly was its first superintendent. He was succeeded by Wm. H. Hall

until 1878, when Hall resigned and Captain Hazen became superintendent. The Alice has been worked for over twenty



NEW ALICE MILL.

years, has about twenty miles of shafts, drifts, levels, winzes, etc., and has paid nearly \$1,000,000 in dividends. It is

understood that through the has again entered the dividend and economical men-dred paying But, despite the success of the present super-low price of silver. The Alice interested, Captain Hazen, his a purely silver proposition.

other apparel were disposed of without the necessity of a dressing room. The subjects of conversation were not the opera nor the last high society gathering, but the last quartz or placer strike, etc., and as for the game of the evening, it was "old maid," or as some term it, "smut." As is customary, a hurst cork was freely used in "smutting" the losers of points, and as none were permitted by the "rules" to remove the marks until they got home, it was a pretty speckled crowd by the time the game ended at a late hour. One gentleman, now a respected and honored citizen, was so thoroughly smutted by this time that he was unanimously awarded the prize, which was to go home by himself, although he had escorted a lady to the party. It was now the tragic part was so nearly enacted. On his way home, he came suddenly upon some three or four hilarious young men who were taking in the town, who mistaking him for a robber on account of his blackened face, opened fire on him, and it was only by some brisk running that he got clear of them with a whole skin, in his flight running upon and stampeding the balance of the home-goers in great affright. Since then, "old maid," has been tabooed in Butte's higher social circles.

The decline of placer mining in Butte dates from 1869. From that year until the middle of the seventies the population of the place rapidly decreased until it was reduced to the few scores of old-timers whose faith in the mineral resources of the camp remained unshaken. These earnest, sturdy few, formed the nucleus around which others as earnest and as sturdy assembled and joined in directing the destinies of the place.

Briefly stated, there was not a house in Butte in 1861.

The town was laid out in 1866.

Placer mining was practically a thing of the past



SAVIN LISA.

A substantial business man and prominent political figure is Mr. Savin Lisa. Born in San Martino, province of Turin, Italy, he spent his early life in attaining the common school education at his native place and assisting his father in conducting a mercantile business. In 1875, when 15 years of age, with his brother James, now a resident of Calumet, Mich., he immigrated to the United States, and for

seven consecutive years he was employed in different capacities by the Calumet Mining Co. In 1880 he came to Butte where for six months he followed his usual vocation and in 1881 he engaged in the wine and sugar business. To this he added in 1887 groceries and quartermen and his establishment at 61 East Park St. ranks among the foremost of the city. At the general election of 1894 Mr

Lisa was elected on the republican ticket one of Silver Bow county's commissioners and since that time he is filled with credit to himself and general satisfaction to the tax payers.

In political affairs Mr. Lisa has always been an ardent republican and represented this county in the last state convention in Helena, September 25th, 1896. He owns and operates considerable

mining properties in this and Madison counties. He has been president of the Cristoforo Colombo society since its organization in 1894. He is vice consul for Italy and represents several Trans-Atlantic steamship lines and issues tickets and exchange on all parts of Europe. He is a prominent and public spirited citizen and has now, as well as success, the respect and esteem of the entire community.

in 1870, though a few claims were worked in later years.

Rich quartz was known to abound in and around Butte as early as 1865. W. L. Farlin and Joseph Ramsdell had found and shipped paying quartz between '65 and '70, but as labor was high, the haul so long, freight charges so excessive, and other

expenses so great, it required more capital than either possessed to haul ore profitably at eastern reduction works, and hence, the industry lagged and suffered.

With the completion of the Union and Central Pacific roads in 1880, the introduction of capital in the middle seventies, the development of the Rainbow or Alice properties, under the skillful manage-

ment of Marcus Daly in 1876, the passage of the Bland-Allison silver purchasing act in 1878, and the arrival of the Utah & Northern narrow gauge into Butte in 1881, Butte silver quartz properties rose in value and importance each year until the repeal of the Sherman act in 1893. During all this period the history of Butte was written in its costly mills and smelters; in the development of phenomenally rich paying mines; in the building of expensive business blocks and private residences; in the grading of wide beautiful streets, and the laying of many miles of sidewalk; in the erection of many public edifices; and in the inauguration and completion of many public enterprises. To notice each in detail would fill a volume, but to refer to matters which indicate that spirit of progress which distinguishes Butte people and photographs their pluck may be pressed into the limits of this work.

BUTTE'S EARLY QUARTZ MINING.

Although Butte had passed the placer mining era, and was now a distinctively quartz mining center, the truth of the history of mining in and around the city evidenced the presence of rich paying ore while placer mining was the dependence of the people. As early as 1864 Joseph Ramsdell, the Porter Bros., Dennis Leary and Geo. W. Newbark located the great Farrot hole, and in 1865-66 Ramsdell had sunk a 100-foot shaft upon it. The mine was worked for its output of copper, which ran as high as 70 per cent. As copper was worth 30 cents a pound at that time and as the ore carried about 20 ounces in silver besides considerable gold, it will readily be seen that if the camp had been, or could then have been supplied with the facilities for reducing ore which it now enjoys, its placer mines would have be-



BUTTE, LOOKING SOUTHEAST FROM LITTLE BUTTE.

The view presented above is from a photograph taken some twelve years ago from the summit of the Little

Butte, looking southeast over the business center of the town. Since that time Butte has more than doubled in

population and her largest and best buildings have been constructed. Two wide grave-entrenchments to Butte, the Standard &

great railroad, the Northern Pacific, are also shown, one looking west from Matten Tunnel and the other the Little Canon

come exhausted without attention being drawn to them.

W. L. Farlin was about the first man who worked Butte quartz for the gold and silver it contained. In 1865 he worked the Travonia and shipped ore from it by the way of Fort Benton and down the Mis-

souri by boat to lower points and from thence to New York and New Jersey by railroad. After the completion of the Union Pacific the ore was hauled to Coeuraine and thence to eastern points by the road, but expenses ate up about all the profits of its mining, although the assorted ore was valued at about \$400 per ton. No silver or copper mine ever discovered in this part of the west could stand such expensive drains upon its output, and quartz mining for its profits was not earnestly and systematically resumed until in 1874 and '75. A few mines carrying high grade were worked to hold them, the act of congress of 1873 requiring \$100 worth of work each year to be expended upon an unpatented claim.

During the years between 1869 and 1875, times in and around Butte were not good. On the contrary they were discouraging and depressing. It was well known that large bodies of gold, silver and copper bearing ores underlay the vicinity but how to get at them, under the then prevailing prices of mining supplies, was the problem which the presence of capital could alone solve. But capital, always timid, fought shy of mining camps on the crest of the Rocky Mountains, and not until Montanians themselves let loose their purse strings did outside money cautiously make its way here. When it came, old placer mining Butte passed away, and a new Butte, founded upon a more substantial basis, rose upon the debris of the former one. It then commanded capital. It came without fear, and at no time since have profitable mining investments escaped its watchful eye. But the few brave hearts who stood by the old camp during the decay and death of its placer mining, waited long weary years for the fruition of their hopes. It came at last and many of the old-timers are now enjoying the fruits of their weary waiting. Many have passed to a higher and better camp, where prosperity, hard luck and hard grub are

known no more forever, while others "fell next the box," and are still fighting an adverse fate to gain the winning side. The prominent old-timers who are either dead or are still in Butte, with those who came before 1850 do not make a too extended list for publication.



JOHN MERRITT KIRK

John Merritt Kirk, the subject of this sketch, is located in rooms 21, 24 and 25 of the New Ochsley block. He is a young young lawyer born in Durand, Wisconsin, March 19th 1871. His father, W. G. Kirk, is a farmer, and John was raised on the farm. He attended public school and the University of Wisconsin at Madison, graduat-

ing from the latter with the law class of '91. After graduating he opened a law office in his native town and started a weekly newspaper called the Watling Wedge. In the latter part of September, 1894 Mr. Kirk located in Butte and was admitted to the Montana bar. His picture above shows the earnest face of a conscientious practitioner and a thorough gentleman.



BYRON H. COOK.

Byron H. Cook was born at Fairbault, Minnesota, July 12th, 1865. Soon after his parents went overland to California and lived there five years returning to Fairbault. Byron H. was educated in the Episcopal schools of Fairbault and in 1874 entered the office of the register of deeds of Rice county, Minnesota, remaining there till 1878 when he went east during the Con-

stitutional exposition. In the spring of 1881 he came to Montana with Noah Armstrong, then largely interested in what is now the property of the Hecla Consolidated Mining Company. As assayer and bookkeeper Mr. Cook worked for the above company until December 1894, when he came to Butte and accepted a position as bookkeeper for William Thompson. He

continued in this position until Mr Thompson re-organized his business with that of the Miner Lumber Company and remaining with that concern until its affairs were transferred to the M. J. Connel Lumber Company because the head bookkeeper of the latter company, which position he now holds in the city elected in 1885 Mr Cook was

elected on the republican ticket as a member of the city council from the 11th ward. He is at present chairman of the finance committee, which position he has held for two years. He has been a member of that committee three years and at present is senior member of the council. In 1871 he with E. W. Wyman or-

ganized the Washington Grange, now known as company "G" of the National Grange of Montana. Mr Cook was appointed 1st sergeant of the company. He afterwards became its commanding officer and has since been promoted to the rank of major in the service of the state, which office he now holds.

Julian Smith.
Henry Mueller.
John R. Bordeaux.
W. A. Clark.
J. K. Clark.
Marcus Daly.
A. H. Barrett.
F. C. Anderson.
A. W. Barnard.
J. F. Beck.
O. P. Blaine, (dead.)
Gustavus Bogk, (dead.)
J. M. Bowes.
J. R. Boyce, Jr.
H. T. Brown.
M. K. Brownee.
J. W. Chapman.
Lee Mantle.
Henry Jonas.
T. T. Baker.
Jacob Bauer.
Rev. S. C. Blackiston.
Henry C. Bodley, (dead.)
E. L. Bonner.
James R. Boyce, Sr.
Harwood Butler.
T. M. Carr.
H. S. Clark.
R. M. Cobban.
Andrew J. Davis, (dead.)
A. J. Dussan.
D. M. Evans.
George C. Fitzchen.
James W. Forbis.
E. C. Freyschlag.
Harry Gassert, (dead.)
Simon Hauswirth.
Barney Roudelush.
F. V. Scheuren.
James Shields.
Caleb F. Irvine, (dead.)
Jas. H. Monroth.
John F. Baldwin.
H. C. Kessler.
Dr. L. E. Holmes.

John F. Forbis.
Milo French.
Daniel Ganser.
J. H. Harper.
H. H. Harst.
W. M. Jock.
Dr. J. C. Johnstone.
Jno. B. Read.
P. A. Largey.
Rod D. Leggat.
Erd Loebner.
Wm. McDermott.
Henry McMurphy.
L. R. Maillet.
David Mettlejohn.
G. R. Neys.
W. H. Patterson.
Orton Bros.
Jacob Reding.
C. X. Larrabee.
J. A. Leggat.
David McCranor.
Peter McMahon, (dead.)
W. J. McNamara, (dead.)
S. Marchessau.
Nelson Moore.
Wm. Owsley.
W. G. Pfouts.
J. R. Rosel.
Sarda & Boyce.
L. F. Schmidt.
Lou. P. Smith.
Dr. Asa Ford, (dead.)
O. Stenberg.
John Q. Thompson.
J. H. Leyson.
T. P. Newton.
Henry Williams.
J. Ross Clark.
Doe Reins.
Wm. Matthews, (dead.)
Dr. Gleason, (dead.)
Adams Farraday.
E. D. Alken.
P. J. Brophy.

J. C. Singer.
W. F. Binsol.
W. O. Spoor.
Patrick Talent.
Chas. J. C. Thornton, (dead.)
Shelley Tuttle.
J. M. Venable.
Dr. O. B. Whitford.
W. H. Young.
J. H. B. Foster, (dead.)
Dr. O. P. Hough.
Lienemann & Schmidt.
D. J. Hennessey.
The McWhorter.
John Gordon, (dead.)
John McCoenick.
Fred Taylor.
A. Wehl.
Ernest Lang.
Pat Boland.
Nick Biedenber.
G. B. Johnson, (dead.)
Moll Lowrey.
W. H. Gwinn.
Joseph Case.
James A. Murray.
James McGovern.
H. L. Frank.
Savin Lisa.
Beck Hamilton, (dead.)
Matt Slater.
Sam Reynolds.
Lavell Bros.
Aylenworth & McFarland.
Mrs. Morier.
Col. P. H. Dolman.
James Talbot.
Mrs. John Noyes.
Mrs. J. C. C. Thornton.
Chas. L. Harris.
Dr. G. W. Beal.
John O'Rourke.
Silas King.
Stephen De Wolfe.
C. P. Newton.



LOOKING DOWN MAIN STREET EIGHT YEARS AGO

By comparison of the view presented above with that given a few pages back—the two being ten years apart—

one can gain some idea of the rapid growth of Butte between the years of 1877 and 1887. The picture above was

taken from a point just above Granite street, and looks down Main street.

SOME OLD TIMERS.

The names of a large number of the principal old-timers are given in the following list:

Joseph Barsadell.
Thos. C. Porter.
Chastine Humphrey.
George Irvin II.
Dennis Leary.
William Allison.
E. A. Nichols.

C. S. Warren.
David Upton.
Salmon Cameron.
Richard Porter.
G. O. Humphrey.
Chris Hensler, (dead.)
John Caplice.

George W. Newkirk.
James Noyes.
Henry Valiton.
Judge Wilcox, (dead.)
George Cacer.
J. V. Long.
F. E. Sargeant.

J. A. Hyle.
Henry Jacobs, (dead).
R. S. Jones.
W. L. Farlin.

John H. Curtis.
D. N. Dellinger.
John Eddy.

A few of the above named persons have removed elsewhere, but all were in Butte during the seventies. Others may have been here whose names are not recalled, but the list as it appears contains the names of the more prominent among them.

"FLASHLIGHT" SKETCHES.

In 1870 the population of Butte was estimated at \$50, not including those living outside the original townsite which contained 180 acres. In 1880 the number had increased to nearly 5,000. In 1870 the town was composed mostly of log houses scattered here and there. In 1875 only a few unpretentious houses on Main street marked the new busy, seeming thoroughfare as is shown by the illustration in the front of this publication. There was not a graded street in the city. Butte was not distinguished for its beauty in 1875. It was not a handsome, attractive town in 1880. There were a few one story brick buildings, but nearly all the business of the place was done in small wooden shacks. The built-up portion of the town extended north to the present site of James A. Murray's bank, east on Broadway to Arizona street, south to Park, and west on Broadway to Jackson street.

Neither a cut nor a fill had been made to level its streets. The old Lexington mill pounded away, night and day, across an unsightly gulch a block east of where the McDermott hotel now stands. East Park was given over to the demi-moode. A few straggling houses were built on West Park as far as Montana; beyond was a barren waste. A deep gully cut across West Broadway just west of where the Miner office now stands, which brought teams to a

walk as they went up and down its banks. The Miner was then the only daily newspaper in the place and occupied a small one story brick in which the lit-

tle sheet was edited and printed in the same room. On the south side of West Broadway opposite was a row of frame buildings supported by piles or posts.



DAVID J. CHARLES

David J. Charles was born in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, April 28, 1842. In 1860 he removed with his parents to Portwine, Sierra county, California. Living in that state about four years, when he moved with his parents to Utah. In his fourteenth year he began the battle with the world, first clerking for Jacob

Greenwald in Stockton, Utah, and later with Joseph Broughton, now of Walker-ville, Montana. In a general merchandise store in the same town. At sixteen he went to work in the Old Chicago smelter at Stockton under his father, who was foreman. Mr. Charles later went to Fresno, Utah, and was employed by

the Horn Silver mining company as ore sampler until he became loaded and was obliged to leave his position, going to Silver Reef, Utah, where he worked for the Sharkey mining company as carman and station tender. From there he came to Butte, Montana, April 26th, 1862. His first employment was with John

Longmaid in a concentrator south of town. He then worked for the Parrot company awhile and in 1863 started in business for himself opening a saloon on the corner of Front street and Utah ave., South Butte, where he has since been located. At first he rented but the fall of 1864 he purchased the property he

now occupies, to which he has several more added, until now it is what might be considered a modern and commodious structure. Mr. Charles has followed the saloon business since he started but in 1880 built an adjoining building on Front street in which he carries a general line of furnishing goods, notions etc., all under his own supervision. He has been generally successful in business. Mr. Charles was married in June 1885 to Lillie E. Bowen, of California. They have one child, born May 18th, 1886. Mr. Charles is a member of the I

O O F and past noble grand of that order. He is also a member of Summit Valley Kwanonment I O O F and of Washington Camp No. 1, P O U. of A. He was elected in 1880 on the republican ticket as county commissioner of Silver Bow county, and in that capacity has well and worthily served the county. He is now chairman of the board. His term expired in November, 1887. Mr. Charles has always taken an active part in politics and has attended almost every convention where he resided, since he reached his majority, as a delegate to the same.

One of these became later the birthplace of the Inter Mountain. Under the building where the Columbia block now stands, a small area of ground was set apart for exhibitions of the Cornish style of wrestling. Jack Carkeek, Gilbert and other champions frequently appeared there and much money changed hands on results. Clark & Larabee's banking institution occupied a small one story brick building on the ground now covered by Hight & Fairbairn's jewelry establishment. Fred Taylor ran a variety theatre in a frame shack built upon the ground now oc-

cupied by the Union Pacific office and the California. The St. Nicholas hotel did a rushing business where The Butte now stands. The Centennial, owned by Dr. Beal, which was burned down several years ago, stood on the southwest corner of Main and Granite and was another very popular hostelry. The New Oswley has taken the place of a large log livery stable conducted by Oswley & Mantle, and a log saloon over which Jim McGovern and Dick Fisher presided. All liquors were 25 cents a drink in every saloon in the place.

Up on Main street above where the Miners' Union hall now stands, Leigh B. Freeman issued a little weekly newspaper called the "Frontier Index." He changed its name later to the "Labor Union" and then to the "Inter Mountain Freeman," soon after the daily evening Inter Mountain was established. An injunction suit compelled Freeman to discontinue the use of the nomenclature. Freeman was a character that stood alone in the western newspaper world. While the Union Pacific railroad was being built he published a little sheet on the line of the road, moving his type and press from camp to camp as the workmen changed their quarters, thus keeping abreast of the procession until the driving of the golden spike at Promontory Point in 1869. He is the only man, as far as we know, who ever published a newspaper on wheels. His wife was a most able assistant in preparing matter for the publication and in printing the paper. She met a most painful death in coming to Butte. While drawing a shot gun from the wagon in which she was traveling, the weapon was discharged, the contents lodging in her thigh. She was conveyed to Butte as rapidly as possible, but surgical skill could not save her. She was a most estimable lady and her loss was deeply lamented by all who knew her.

Notwithstanding Butte was in its swaddling clothes so to speak, in 1880, its silver mines were at-



THE MOULTON MINE AND MILL.

The Moulton is a silver property owned by W. A. Clark and Joseph E. Clark. It adjoins the Alice and has been a large dividend payer in the

past. But the editor of Green or Cleveland in 1880 hushed its claims and silenced its drills, so that but little active mining has been done since.

Under the able management of J. E. Clark the Moulton has been one of the most important silver producing mines in the camp. Its future

is hidden in the uncertainty which surrounds the fate of the white metal. But it has one reserve which each five-centage will make it ready pay dividends

tracting the attention of capital across the Atlantic. The Alice, the Lexington and one or two others were generous producers of the white metal which the resumption of specie payments and the passage of the Bland Allison act of 1878, tended to appreciate in value and to stimulate the silver mining industry. Hence capital wore a bolder front in Butte in 1880 than it did in 1875, and the town heartily responded to its changed appearance. It is true there were but few brick blocks, and fewer brick residences, but Butte was the liveliest mining camp in the world, and could show more money per capita than any other place of its population in the universe.

The first grocery store opened in Butte was established by Foster & Ray. Soon after other firms took a hand in the business, until 1880 found the place well supplied with business houses, each driving a prosperous trade. Among the more prominent houses were Marchessau & Valison, John Caplice & Co., Foster & Estes, Coddling & Co., and J. D. Thomas, all in the grocery line. E. L. Bommer & Co., and Sands & Boyce did a rattling trade in dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes and hats and caps, while fifty or sixty saloons furnished liquid refreshments for the masses. There were but a comparatively few idle men or bums in Butte at that date, this class of men being confined almost exclusively to rounders. A few of the old faces of those who never worked and always had money may be seen around leafing joints today. Like the poor they are still with us.

Although there was not a total absence of light-fingered gentry who stood ready to pack off everything, excepting a red-hot stove and a grizzly bear, the history of the place up to 1880 records but one case of homicide and not a suicide. Fist fights, and mining accidents, and strikes of rich bodies of ore, and an occasional wedding, broke the monotony of slowly drifting time and furnished themes for busy

tongues during the proverbial nine days of wonder. People were more anxious to make a long fortune in a short time, than to discuss matters in which their concern was limited to their bearing upon their per-

sonal interests, or to peddle news, which interested the morbidly inquisitive alone.

All essentially mining centers contain a more numerous assortment of social grades than other



FRANCIS T. MCBRIDE

Francis T. McBride, the subject of this sketch, is a native of Hawkins county, Tennessee. At an early age he removed with his parents to Iowa, where he resided until the fall of 1879. In the fall of

1879 he removed to Montana and has ever since had date been a resident of Butte. In 1880 he began the study of law in the office of Russell & Tucker at Jefferson, Granite county, Iowa, and was admitted to practice April 18th, 1879. He at once entered upon

the practice of his profession at Cherokee, Iowa, and was there elected to the office of city attorney, which office he occupied until his removal to Butte. During his residence in Butte he has been engaged continually in the practice of the law and has a well estab-

lished and profitable business. He has also interested himself in enterprises having for their object the development of the country and is president of the Jefferson Lumber Company and occupies a like position with the Silver Bow Abstract Company.



NEBHETT SISTERS — MIKADO DINING HALL.

The Nebbett Sisters having long been engaged in conducting fashionable boarding places, opened a dining room

at No. 25 West Granite street, this city, October 1, 1894. Skilled in providing and serving all that is to be found in our well supplied markets,

their patrons know that lovers of good things to eat will find upon their tables that which satisfies an epicurean appetite as well as provides

substantial sustenance for the laborer man. There is a quiet place where any one may enjoy a sociable meal in comfort.

J. L. CARROLL

GROCER

126 W. Park St. Tel. 296

Goods and Service First-Class in Every Respect

FINEST WORK

LATEST STYLES

ELITE STUDIO

COR. PARK AND MAIN

ARTISTIC POSES

LIFE-LIKE EXPRESSION

DR. BLACKBURN'S HOSPITAL.

Dr. G. E. Blackburn's hospital is situated on the southwest corner of Main and Galena streets. It is a two-story brick building of 16 rooms, with every modern improvement, including electric, steam and vapor baths, &c. Every room is an outside room, giving abundant light and ventilation, so necessary in sick-rooms. With skilled nurses and all of the latest surgical appliances, patients can rely upon having every attention in this well colored institution. There are rooms for obstetrical cases, insuring strict privacy. There is also conducted a cure for the morphine, liquor and cocaine habits, which is absolutely safe and rapid, and that the cure is effectual the testimony of scores of grateful patients will prove. The charges in this hospital are as low as consistent with skillful attention and treatment.

Dr. Blackburn's offices are in the new Owsley building, corner Park and Main, and his six years' residence in Butte has developed a patronage the extent of which fully attests the high appreciation in which his abilities are held by the public.

The phenomenal growth of the homeopathic school of practice among the INTELLIGENT classes is also very suggestive. From the first graduate in 1849 in the United States they have now over 10,000 practicing physicians. Dr. Blackburn has constantly in his charge in his private hospital cases from abroad, and he is now contemplating the erection of a large and commodious building for his especial use, which will be an ornament to Butte.

GOOD LUCK
SHOE AND CO. CLOTHING

WE CATER TO THE MILLIONS—NOT MILLIONAIRES
STRICTLY CASH—TIS EASIER TO REFUSE THAN TO DUN

GOOD LUCK
SHOE AND CO. CLOTHING

Montana's Leading Clothing House

SEND FOR SAMPLES OF CHILDREN'S WEAR

A WORLD BEATER

OUR \$5 OUTFIT

Jacket, Cap, Two Pairs Pants and an Excellent Pair of Strong Shoes.

FOR CHILDREN.

Jacket, Cap, Two Pairs Pants and an Excellent Pair of Strong Shoes.

GOOD LUCK
SHOE AND CLOTHING CO.

31-33-35-37. N. MAIN ST.

SHOE DEPARTMENT FOR MEN, BOYS, WOMEN, GIRLS

MEN'S HONEST FOOTWEAR IN LADIES' STYLISH SHAPES AND LATEST STYLES. COLORS. Anything desired is Shown in Stock.
BOY'S STEELSHOD SHOES, EXTENSIVE LINE FOR JUVENILE MISSES' Assortment as Complete as Any Line We Show.

Popular Prices,

CORRECT PRINCIPLES, HONEST TREATMENT, GOOD MERCHANDISE HAVE EARNED US THE TITLE

Montana's Leading Clothing House

WE DRESS AS MANY PEOPLE AS ANY OTHER TWO FIRMS IN THE STATE.
Montana's Leading Clothing House.

From Head to Foot



MAIL ORDER

SYSTEM THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE OF ANY HOUSE IN THE WEST.

TAPE LINES AND ORDER BLANKS ON APPLICATION



communities. Butte is no exception to the rule. One can find such society in it as best accords with his breadth of culture and the quality of his refinement. At no time during the decade named has the better element of Butte society failed to make itself felt, or to impress its presence upon the progressive march of the city. As intelligent, cultured, refined and pure men and women could be found in Butte as graced the social circles of the most favored city

can—now gathered to the abode of the righteous—preached in a small restaurant, built where the "Good Luck" stands by Mell Lowry, afterwards sheriff of the county. The reverend gentleman won the distinction of preaching the first sermon heard in Butte, for among Methodist preachers of that early day they filled a circuit the radius of which frequently extended across a county or two.

Then as now the toughs and roughs formed a

residences, saloons and bagnios were not segregated with that regard for the "eternal fitness of things" which is now observed. The area of the town was not largely extended and all seemed anxious to move as near to its center as possible, in order to "catch business." Therefore not infrequently the sound of dancing feet, in a neighboring beer hall, accompanied the devotional exercises of prayerful families, or the sweet notes of some musically accomplished fairy were often borne upon an evening's zephyr within the open doors of business houses or gambling saloons. Butte was a decidedly swift town in the last years of the seventies, and though the lower stratum of society was as tough as it was rough, a comparatively few heinous crimes were committed which called for imprisonment in the county jail at Deer Lodge, for Butte was still in Deer Lodge county in 1889. Labor troubles which at one time threatened serious results, but which were amicably settled, were the distinguishing events of the last years of the decade.



EARLY-DAY HOMES OF JOHN NOTES AND "HANK" YOUNG.

Two of Butte's prominent (about twenty-two years ago) old-timers occupied the two houses shown in the above picture at the time it was painted. Mr. Young did not have his house quite finished

at the time the artist took the view, but was hardly occupied in shingling at the time, as will be seen by a glance at the picture. The houses were the prevailing style of that time—characteristic and even among the best in town.

in the land. The better element in Butte had hardly crystallized into unobjectionable society before it found expression in the building of school houses and churches and the formation of praiseworthy or benevolent organizations. Long before a house of worship was built in the town the Rev. Hugh Dun-

circle, exclusively their own, which was studiously shunned by all respectable people. Between these two extremes two or three distinctly separate social circles absorbed all who cared to align themselves with society of any grade. One seemed to pay his money and take his choice. Business houses, private

HISTORY BY CHAS. S. WARREN.

The following address, delivered by the Hon. Charles S. Warren in 1876, ably represents the former mining history of Butte, and its condition at that date. It is, doubtless, a more detailed description of the place than has ever been published, and mentions matters which this book purposely omitted, intending to avail itself of the exhaustive address. Mr. Warren said in part:

The Parrot lead was discovered by Dennis Lowry, George W. Newkirk and Porter Brothers. Subsequently Charles E. Savage erected an arrastra which was run by horse power, for the working of silver ores. The small experiment made by him pro-

ed decidedly a success. He failed for the want of means to carry it into operation.

In 1866 there was a character known in and around Butte by the soubriquet of "Yank," whose real name was Lynna Burrett, who discovered and located, and partly developed the "Burrett" lead. Night and day and Sundays "old Yank" could be found on his claim, busily at work developing his lead. After years of patient toil and industry, seeing no possibility of being rewarded in the near

future, he drifted off to Cedar Creek, in the stampede of 1868, but meeting with no success there, he wandered off to Utah, where he made a raise of nearly a quarter of a million dollars, and he is now enjoying ease and comfort in his New England home.

In February, 1897, Col. Simon W. Mayre was killed by W. J. Corkery. At the examination Corkery was acquitted on the ground of self-defense. All the evidence was taken down and sent to the grand jury, and all the witnesses were bound over to

appear before the grand jury at its next meeting. Mayre was a lawyer, and was formerly from Missouri and was a Mississippian by birth.

The first school ever opened in Butte was taught by Colonel Wood in the winter of '66-7, but continued only for a very short time. The next was in the following winter, taught by William Haynes. Since that time there has been at least one term of school every winter.

In the early days there appeared in Butte an eccentric character, known as "Commissary".



SENATOR LEE MANTLE.

Eighteen years ago Lee Mantle, Chas. S. Warren and George W. Irvin were stout all that could be found of the republican party in Butte. But they possessed eloquent tongues, bold heads, indomitable courage, unbounded faith in and unwavering loyalty to their party, and a perseverance

withstanding their little failures and crosses, which brought them a following, that in due time, soon grew into an army and swept all before it.

Lee Mantle aimed high and made center shots every time. First he was Butte's telegraph operator; next he represented the county in



GEN. CHAS. S. WARREN.

the legislative assembly. Next he owned the Butte Inter-Mountain, then he was elected and served as mayor of the city and is now the senior United States senator from Montana. He is one of the ablest, most earnest and influential champions of his constituency in that body of orators and statesmen. Mr. Mantle is a comparatively young man, being but 41

years of age, and he rapidly attained a position held only by those whose long service and well-known ability command public respect and attention. He is unmarried.

Charles Warren, now Gen. Warren, has not paid so much attention to securing official pay as to securing good pay, making propositions. The general is generous heart-

ed and compassionate to his friends and is frank, plain and plain spoken to all like all positive men he has his very few enemies, while he counts his friends by the hundreds. He borrows no trouble from the first but takes a world of pleasure when in company with the others. He was once sheriff of Deer Lodge county and police judge in Butte. He



COL. GEO. W. IRVIN.

will be a millionaire if he live long enough.

Irvin is about the time this picture was taken was elected sheriff of the county and has subsequently held the office of United States marshal and mineral land commissioner, in which positions he faithfully, acceptably and honorably discharged the several duties. He is Colonel Irvin now.

Brown, whose real name was H. K. Brown. He was supposed to have been from the state of New York, had spent many years on the Pacific coast, was a trapper and miner, and for a long time a commissary in the regular army. He would leave the camp and be gone for months at a time without any person knowing of his whereabouts, and reappeared as mysteriously as he had disappeared.

At the time he came to Butte, he had some \$6,000 or \$7,000 in coin, which he had buried, no one knows where, and which he was unable to find himself.

In 1867, Gross and others sunk a shaft on what was then, and is now known as the "Rocker" lode, near Rocker City, at present the property of Wolvenson & Carver, the ore from which assayed very

rich in gold. The St. Louis & Montana Mining company tried to negotiate for the purchase of the mine, but failed. Other new excitements springing up, Gross and partners left Montana, and forfeited their claim on the Rocker lode.

In the early spring of 1868 Harvey Bay, Jr., and Charles Hendrie erected a mill for the reduction of gold ores, near where Butte City now stands, now known as the Davis mill. Whether successful or not, no one knows but themselves. The same parties also erected a smelter and worked ores from the Farret lode, which was a success, but the parties, not owning the mine, shut down.

In the fall of 1868 Dennis Leary and the Porter Bros. erected a furnace for smelting ores from



THE COLORADO SMELTER AND CONCENTRATOR.

The Colorado smelter was the first to treat Butte ores successfully by smelting. That was about twenty years ago and the capacity of the works at that time was but twenty-five tons per day. Now the capacity is about 250 tons per day. The company is a large purchaser of

gold and silver ores, and although its product is a copper matte, the matte is high grade in the precious metals by reason of the intermediate of custom ores carrying the precious metals. The product has been many millions since the time the smelter was started as a small

enterprise when Butte was a little mining camp.

From quite recently all the ore of the Gagnon mine was transferred from mine to smelter on wagons. But Manager Wharrie, of the Butte Street Railway company, had a truck from the mine to the smelter, equipping the new line with elec-

tric ore trains, and now the ore is transported quickly and safely by rail to the objective point without the wear and tear of horseback. The new line is a great success.

The Gagnon mine is a prospect among the mines of Butte, and it may be added that it has been a steady pro-



THE GAGNON MINE.

ducer from the early days of the camp up to the present time and is now a better and bigger mine than it has ever been. It was either upon the Gagnon or upon the adjoining claim that the first mineral discovery in Butte was made over forty years ago. That was merely a scratch upon the surface, now the

mine is opened 1,100 feet deep. The Gagnon is the principal producer for the Colorado Smelting and Mining Co., though the company owns several other mines. Mr. Chas. W. Goodale is in charge of the company's mines, while the smelting department is managed by Mr. Henry Williams.

the Parrot mine, using a bellows for blast, but not understanding how to fix the oars, they failed.

In 1868 George Hoff, William Schofield and others commenced the construction of a ditch from Brown's gulch to the mines on Oro Fino gulch, and completed the same in the spring of 1869. The water season of 1869 being of short duration, and having become involved in the construction of the ditch, they were compelled to sell the same, and it was purchased by E. S. Newman for the sum of \$18,000. Afterwards Kohrs, Newcomer & Dixon became the owners of the property and worked it for several years, when they sold it to John Noyes, who is now the owner of the same.

In 1869 Charles Diedrich, Jacob Reading and others commenced the construction of a ditch from Basin gulch to the placer mines in the vicinity of Rocker and Silver Bow, known as the Miners' ditch, and completed the same during the winter of 1869-70, which opened up a large amount of placer ground which didn't prove as remunerative as the owners of the ditch confidently expected it would.

Among the prominent leads which were represented in the early days, and during the dull period from 1869 to 1870, were the Parrot, Original, Gray Eagle, Mountain, Brilliant and many others, which showed that a few of the early settlers of Butte still had faith in the camp. Of these prospectors some are mining or following other pursuits in the snow-capped Andes, or seeking gold and death in the Black Hills, while others may be in the mines of Siberia or Alaska, but wherever dispersed about the globe, they will be found as true and brave men risking their all in the pursuit for gold. During the years of 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873 and 1874 there was but little in this part of Deer Lodge county to encourage men who had been raised to a life of excitement and adventure to make this place their homes. Few items



HON. JOHN E. LLOYD

John Eynon Lloyd is a native of Wales and was born April 24, 1834. He is the son of Richard Lloyd and Annie Eynon, and was the eighteenth in a family of nineteen children. The father died in 1844. The mother is still living at the age of 84 years. John E. Lloyd received a little schooling up to his seventh year and was then placed at work in the mines, doing such small work as he was capable of. That was the beginning of his life as a

miner, and he has mined ever since for almost fifty-seven years. He came to the United States in 1854, when 20 years of age, and lived in Pottsville, Pa., for fifteen years, until 1869. In June of that year he came to Butte and went to work in the mines at \$1.50 per day, continuing at that work for three years. Then he was given the position of pump machinist by William Daly, which position he held for several years, when Mr. Daly put him in charge of the Amy

and Silvermith mine. In 1868 he was elected sheriff of Silver Bow county. This office he held for three terms (six years). He was a most efficient officer, filling the position with credit to himself and profit to the county, and the people would have been glad to retain him in the office perpetually, but the statute of limitation restricting incumbency of that office to a certain number of terms. Mr. Lloyd retired when the limit was reached. But the text

election, one year later, gave him a new call to public duty and he was elected as county commissioner by a handsome majority which office he holds at the present time. In this, as in all other positions of trust which he has occupied, he has acquitted himself with great credit and satisfaction to all. He has been chairman of the board for a portion of his service, and is now the active member of the board. Mr. Lloyd, during his life in Butte, has done well

at mining, at one time making a sale which brought him \$100,000—the Pennsylvania, Littlefield and Johnston mines. He owns at the present time a number of other promising properties which will doubtless increase his wealth materially in the near future. Mr. Lloyd is a thirty-second degree Mason, and has passed all others in both branches of the I. O. O. F., to which order he has belonged since he was 21 years old. Politically

he is a Republican of the old school. He has been married twice, his first wife dying in 1861. He has six children by his second marriage all being well known residents of Butte. All will remember the general regret over the death of Mrs. Lloyd, which occurred November 28, 1860. She was a woman enjoying the warmest love and esteem of all. Her death was a deep bereavement to her husband and family, and in all was known but.

town and openly boasted of the horrible deed, and even went so far as to notify the justice of the peace that he "had best go out and cut the heathen down." Why the men then living in Butte should let them go their way undisturbed has never been satisfactorily explained, but such was the case. Collins was captured and is now serving out a life sentence in the penitentiary. Hailey was hounded and run out

sell at Silver Bow. He was discharged at the exoner-
ation, for the reason that the court found the deed
justifiable. Afterwards the case was fully investi-
gated and Wiebhold fully exonerated.

In the fall of 1873 Jacob Herman constructed a ditch from Divide creek to the placer mines in the vicinity of Prairie Sand and other gulches, which are now being worked with profit to the fortunate owners. There was little development of any kind in this vicinity during the dull period from 1870 to January, 1875, Congress having passed a law compelling all owners of quartz mines to either perform a certain amount of labor on all quartz claims by that date, or forfeit the same to the United States, when they would be subject to relocation. When Jan. 1, 1875, arrived, there came to Butte many old and former residents of the camp in its more prosperous days. Amongst others came William L. Farlin. Years ago Farlin had seen some rock taken from a shallow prospect hole on a ledge in Butte, assayed it and found it to be fabulously rich, but being poor in purse went to work for a living in the placer mines, but ever keeping an eagle eye on the lode. Jan. 1, 1875, came the parties formerly owning the lode, who had left the camp to follow up some of the many mining excitements that had been on the Pacific coast in the past 10 years, and had abandoned and probably forgotten the little black quartz lead at Butte. At 11:30 o'clock p. m. Dec. 31, 1874, found Farlin on the ground, and when time had given birth to the new year, Farlin relocated the lode, naming it the "Travosa," and with considerable pluck and energy commenced the development of the same. Hardly had daylight dawned on Jan. 1, 1875, when a new era opened to Butte—the Travosa, at every stroke of the pick, showing up her treasures to the world. Never before in Montana had such a lode



SILVER VALLEY—VIEWED FROM NORTHERN PACIFIC SHORT LINE

of interest occurred to mar the solitude that prevailed. On the 4th day of July, 1873, Daniel Hailey and John Collins hung a Chinaman just below where the Centennial brewery now stands, on Silver Bow creek, for pure cussedness. They came into

of the territory by the officers of the law, and is now an outcast from society, and a wanderer and a vagabond on the face of the earth, with the gnawings of a guilty conscience pursuing him to his grave. In the spring of 1873 H. C. Wiebhold killed Levi Rus-

THE STORY OF BUTTE



HON. HENRY L. FRANK

Hon. Henry L. Frank is one of Butte's most enterprising and successful men. He was born in Fremont, Ohio, July 1, 1851. His ancestors in the old country were wine-growers in Alsace, then in France, but now a part of Germany. His father, Henry Frank, a native of that place, emigrated to America when a boy, settling in Cincinnati and becoming a wholesale merchant. He still resides there. Henry L. Frank is the eldest of a family of eight children. He was educated in his native city in the public schools and obtained his mercantile knowledge in his father's store. After leaving home he spent two years in Colorado and New Mexico, and then came to Butte. This was in 1877. He here engaged in the wholesale liquor business, in which he has had

great success. His trade was small at first, conducted in a log cabin with a dirt roof. It had been the Copperopolis restaurant and stood in the group of buildings on Main street shown in an earlier picture in this work, entitled "Main Street, Twenty-two Years Ago." It is where the Butte Hardware company building now stands. Mr. Frank remained in that location for three years, and then removed to the corner of Main and Broadway, remaining there four years. Next he located at the corner of West Broadway and Hamilton street for six years, when he largely increased his business, accumulating larger quarters. He removed to his present location on East Broadway. He has a fine large store, occupying two floors six hundred feet. A building at the depot six hundred feet for storage, re-

frigerator and bottling. These facilities for doing business give some idea of the growth of his trade since he first started out in it. His business also extends into the various portions of the State. Mr. Frank is also largely interested in mines in Montana, Idaho and British Columbia and has added materially to his wealth thereby, one recent sale returning him, it is understood, about \$100,000. Mr. Frank has been Mayor of Butte twice, has been elected to the State Legislature two or three times, and has been president in furthering all public matters since his first coming to Butte. He is liberal and enterprising, has many friends, and is popular wherever known. He is a thirty-third degree Mason and belongs to the Knights of Pythias and Elks, and is a member of other societies.

been discovered. Other lodes had been rich and showed full bodies of rich ore, but never before had a lode been discovered that showed a fortune in the first shovelful of ore. To William L. Faris, and him alone, does Butte today owe her prosperity. Others have done nobly towards the development of the camp. William J. Parks, almost single-handed and alone, commenced work on his claim on the Parrot lode, and from year to year, as his means would permit, he worked on his mine—working to get a few dollars to purchase provisions, and then working on the lode. Years of patient toil and industry were at last rewarded. He finally struck paying ore, having sunk to the depth of 155 feet, while other men who were well off in this world's goods owned claims on the same lode, and left it to this one man of nerve and unconquerable energy to develop his property, which would be alike beneficial to them; as one of them remarked, "let's wait and see if Parks can make it win."

Thomas C. Porter, Dennis Leary and Henry H. Foster also ventured their all in developing the camp.



HON. WILLIAM O. SPEER

HON. William O. Speer, Judge of the Second Judicial district of Silver Bow county, is a native of Pennsylvania, born August 28, 1845. His grandfather, William Speer, emigrated from the North of Ireland to America soon after the Revolution, settling in Western Pennsylvania, where he was an independent farmer. He was one of the lay members of the Covenanters church, and took an active part in forming the new division of that denomination. His son, Robert, the Judge's father, was born in Carlisle, that State, married Charlotte Covert, a native of the same State, and in 1840 moved to Iowa, settling in Davenport, where for many years he followed his trade of carpentering. He had seven children, of whom three are

now living. He died a year ago in his 80th year. His wife (Gladys Speer's mother) still that passing in 1888. In 1892 he was made a non-partisan candidate for Judge of the Second judicial district of Silver Bow county, which position he filled until the 1st of January, this year, giving uniform evidence of his fitness for the place. He has a fine judicial mind, is thoroughly conversant with the law, and is a man who has the credit of being self-made, and he pleasantly remarks that he is "not a bit proud of the job." In his everyday life he is a very pleasant and agreeable gentleman. To fraternal orders and other absorbing interests outside of his profession he has not devoted a great degree of attention, but he is a member of the I. O. O. F and of the A. O. U. W.

remained. In 1887 he was elected City Attorney for Butte, and was re-elected that position in 1888. In 1892 he was made a non-partisan candidate for Judge of the Second judicial district of Silver Bow county, which position he filled until the 1st of January, this year, giving uniform evidence of his fitness for the place. He has a fine judicial mind, is thoroughly conversant with the law, and is a man who has the credit of being self-made, and he pleasantly remarks that he is "not a bit proud of the job." In his everyday life he is a very pleasant and agreeable gentleman. To fraternal orders and other absorbing interests outside of his profession he has not devoted a great degree of attention, but he is a member of the I. O. O. F and of the A. O. U. W.



THE BUTTE AND BOSTON SMELTER.

In 1881 the Butte and Boston Mining company was organized to work mining properties in Butte purchased from Judge Andrew J. Davis. The number of shares bought was thirty-three and the price paid was about \$150,000. In the purchase was included a fifty stamp silver mill, certain of the mines being silver

mines, and to work the ore product of the copper mines a smelter was built having a daily capacity of 500 or 600 tons. Captain Charles H. Palmer became manager, and for several years the mines were very productive and the value of the smelter product was from two to three millions of dollars a year. Owing

however, to apparent differences of opinion among the stockholders the property got into litigation about a year ago and since then has been shut down. This litigation has finally resulted in the entire property being sold recently at receiver's sale, the price at which it was bid by being in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000.

It has been announced that full operations will be resumed about March 1st. What ever may be said as to the cause of the shut down, one thing may be depended upon as certain—that it was not for lack of an abundance of pay ore in the mines, which are among the richest in the Butte district.

Year after year these men came from distant parts of the territory to represent Butte quartz, while friends around the country would occasionally venture the remark, "the boys are still a little 'lousy' on quartz."

Probably the most gigantic enterprise ever undertaken in this part of Montana was the construction of a ditch by G. O. Humphreys and Christine E. Humphreys, from the Boulder creek on the east side of the Rocky mountains to the placer mines lying

back of Butte and above all other ditches constructed. When they commenced the enterprise they were possessed of an ample fortune, and entered upon the work of construction with energy. They started a tunnel through the main range of the Rocky mountains, two and one-quarter miles in length. Month after month they labored. Money was poured out without a word of complaint. The earnings of years of industry and toil were furnished to complete their

favorite scheme. They completed the tunnel through the mountain 1000 feet and constructed considerable of the ditch, when their means were exhausted and they were forced to abandon the work broken in purse but strong in the faith of the success of their unfortunate investment, and we venture the assertion that the completion of this enterprise is one of the near possibilities. Among those who had unshaken faith in the future of Butte were John Noyes, A. W. Bernard, George McClelland, William Hill, the Hickey brothers, James Otis, and David N. Upton, Peter Hane, William Owsley, Joel W. Ransom, Joseph Ramsdell, Robert Gorton, and last, but not least, Dr. Anson Ford. During the long, weary years when the gloom of despondency hung like a cloud over the camp, Dr. Ford stood firm, and upon all and every occasion asserted that in the near future Butte would be the mining center of the great Northwest; that it needed only time and muscle to properly develop the camp. His prophecy is now being verified.

Among the earlier residents of Butte was the true, kind and good man, James Gilchrist. To know



OLD WORKS OF THE BUTTE & BOSTON

him was to love him. He was one of the first locators of quartz lodes in the camp; in 1869 he was elected county clerk and recorder, and resigned the office after serving a year, to attend to his quartz interests at this place. The shafts sunk on the Original, Gambetta and Colusa lodes attest that he was not idle in developing his mines. He struggled along, putting his all into these mines, working them for years steadily, when just as he was on the eve of reaping the reward of his industry, his health began to fail and a change of climate became necessary to his existence. He went east, visited the Hot Springs of Arkansas and consulted the most eminent physicians in the United States, but all things failed to restore his former health and strength and after months of suffering he died in Chicago, Ill., in 1875, mourned by all who knew him, for no resident of Butte before or since was so universally loved as James Gilchrist. May he rest in peace.

A few others had faith in the camp—Capt. Nick Wall of St. Louis, Mo., William Berkins, Joseph Townsend, Capt. John H. Rodgers and Andrew J. Davis—to these men is also due the credit for the representing of a number of valuable lodes in the camp. The untimely death of Captain Rodgers, which took place in the summer of 1874, was for a time a death blow to active and energetic mining enterprise in this part of Montana. He was a man of great energy, strict integrity and boundless business qualifications. Never did a man in Montana seem to meet difficulties and obstacles with the same nerve and fortitude as John H. Rodgers. A constant worker and ready observer, he rose above the ordinary man. He was universally loved and respected, and his death was keenly felt by every person interested in the development of Montana. Peace to his ashes.

Soon after the discovery and relocation of the Travona lode, other new discoveries were made, and



JAMES H. LYNCH.

Now, James H. Lynch, Butte's present efficient postmaster, was born at Salem, 35 (Riverside) street, April 12, 1842. He moved from there with his parents to Vermillion, South Dakota, in the spring of 1858. He attended school at that place all the age of 19, and in 1862 was engaged by Thompson & Lewis to take charge of the grain and lumber department of their business, first in connection with their banking business. He remained with them three years, and in the winter

of 1878 went to the Black Hills (then in the Sioux Indian reservation) and connected himself with Bradley, Caldwell & Co., owners of one of the first 2 sawmills in the Black Hills country. This was at Ellensburg, now a part of the incorporated city of Deadwood. He remained with them two years and then started the first lumber yard at Lead City. While there he was appointed deputy sheriff and deputy assessor, serving in the latter capacity under George F. Ingraham, now at

Helena. Mr. Lynch was married on the 19th of March, 1869, to Miss Jane Luckie of Pembroke, Canada. They removed to Butte the next year, in 1870. Here Mr. Lynch entered the employ of Ferrus, Wall & Co. and Leveille Bros. The reorganization of the Montana Lumber and Produce company (composed of Seiber, Ferris & White, Leveille Bros. and J. C. Savery) took these firms in, and Mr. Lynch was placed in charge of the Anaconda branch house in 1883. In the winter of 1883-

84 he got the Coeur d'Alene fever and went to Eagle City, where he engaged in mining and lost his all. He returned to Butte in the fall of 1884 and started in again, buying C. B. Threlkeld's cut on Upper Main street. He remained in that business until February, 1885, when he sold out and gave all his time to his real estate and other new business interests until appointed postmaster. During the period while engaged in business on Upper Main street, Mr. Lynch served two terms in the city

council, covering the most important period of Butte's growth. This was at the time of reincorporation, when the city limits were extended and the greater part of the grading of streets was done, Mr. Lynch being for a part of the time chairman of the finance committee, part of the time chairman of the streets and sewer committee, and for one term president of the council. All of these positions he filled with ability and fidelity to the people's interests. Politically Mr. Lynch has always been a Democrat. On the last of

April, 1894, he was appointed by President Cleveland as postmaster of Butte. This office he has filled ably and respectably to the present time. Butte had been made a first class office in 1882, but owing to the stagnation of business by the panic of 1893, when Uncle Sam checked up the business for that year (1893) was done in 1894 there had been such a falling off for 1893 that the office was set back to the second class. One year after Mr. Lynch's taking charge it was again reinstated as an office of the first class, which it is today. This means

that its yearly business in box rent and sale of stamps equals or exceeds \$48,000. Indeed, it has run considerably higher than that for the past three-quarters of the year, the stamp and box business for that period being nearly \$50,000, which is at the rate of about \$48,000 per year. For the time mentioned the business was some \$1,000 greater than for the corresponding period of 1893. The history of our business of the office is probably the largest in the entire Northwest. The amount of money handled for money orders issued and for money received as depository for

Western Montana and Northern Idaho will show a business close on to \$1,000,000 for the year. The office employs ten carriers, including one for South Butte. Eight clerks are employed in the Butte office and one in the South Butte station. Mr. Dan O'Connell, Mr. Lynch's assistant postmaster is Mr. Thomas J. Flavin, one of the most efficient postoffice men in the west. Mr. Lynch is one of the directors of the Silver Bow National Bank of this city and one of the principal owners of the institution. The bank is five years old and has paid two dividends of 10 per cent each to its shareholders.

energy as showed his very soul was in the work. In December, 1875, his means failing him, work was suspended. It seemed for a time that the camp would again take a back set and again be dormant for years. There was universal regret expressed over the failure of Mr. Farlin, and the people felt "blue." Men were talking of leaving; others had left, and far and wide over the territory was spread the report, "Butte is played out." But in these days of trouble, when to hesitate would have been fatal,



BUTTE AS VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.

It is somewhat difficult to secure a good photographic view of Butte from the val-

ley, as the mountain slope is not steep enough to show anything more distinct than

a confused jumble of rooftops. For this reason, it was necessary to have a per-

spective made, the artist having more latitude than the camera in bringing the

prominent features of the city into view. The picture was made two years ago, but the

not shown there was made specially for use in "The Story of Butte."

the prospect that the mines of Butte would prove rich beyond belief, was a fixed fact. In rapid succession were located the Gray Eagle, Mountain Flag, Orphan Boy, Buffalo, Anglo Saxon, Rocker, Ella Clark, Great Republic and others and by April 1, 1875, the country began to be excited over the rich developments being made in this vicinity. At about

the same time the camp commenced to improve. Men began to flock in from other camps and Butte took rank among the leading mining towns of the territory. During the early summer of 1875, William L. Farlin commenced the erection of a 10 stamp quartz mill, near the Black Chief lode, below Butte, and continued the construction of the same with such

there appeared the savior of the camp—William A. Clark—a gentleman of ample means, large experience in business and a thorough metallurgist. In the hour of trouble he came forward, took the unfinished mill in hand, brought order out of chaos, and out of the wreck has today completed and has running the best and most finished mill in all ap-

THE STORY OF BUTTE

pointments in the territory, and today it lifts its towering stacks and imposing buildings as a monu-



FATHER PETER DE SIERE

Father Peter De Siere, pastor of St. Patrick's church in Butte, is a veteran of searing, hot and much experience, having been twenty-seven years in the ministry. He was born at Neuthem, in Flanders, Belgium, April 1, 1851. After six years of Latin studies made at Feren, he entered the higher courses at Brugue, and was raised in the priesthood December 15, 1867. He was twelve years a professor at Diamada, and spent four years at Roulers, where he was promoted to the pastorate of Westende. This he surrendered four years later to become a missionary in America, never being grat-

ed him, not without regret, by his ecclesiastic superiors. His proffered services being eagerly accepted by Bishop J. E. Brondel of Helena, he came to Montana in April, 1887, and was first assigned to Deer Lodge as assistant to Father De Ryckere. He also did missionary duty at Butte for a few months, and in September, 1888, was appointed to Anaconda and became the first resident pastor of that then new Catholic community. He remained in Anaconda until 1893, when he was assigned to the work in Butte, where he still labors with a peace and which merits the designation of every fair as solid citizen.

ment to the unflinching nerve of William L. Farlin, the mechanical skill of Capt. George Planted and the successful business management, hard and ceaseless work of William A. Clark.

In the summer of 1875, John How and others commenced the erection of a 10 stamp mill below Butte, on Silver Bow creek, which is now known as the Centennial mill. This company started in with but little capital, except the business talent, boundless faith and tried and true nerve of John How. Amidst all risks and dangers of financial destruction, he stood at the head and front, doing everything in the power of one man to complete this mill. After weeks and months of disappointment, hard labor and numberless vexations, this mill started up and was the first ever successfully run in the southern part of Deer Lodge county, which is wholly due to that grand old Roman, John How, who for years has ventured his all in the various quartz claims of Montana, but is now on the eve of reaping a rich reward for years of patient toil, disappointment and industry. May fortune again smile on him.

Among the leads in this immediate vicinity which have been fully developed are the Trezona, located in January, 1875; a shaft has been sunk to the depth of 60 feet, and shows a large body of ore averaging \$300 per ton. The La Plata mine which has been developed to a depth of 80 feet and shows a vein of ore seven feet in thickness, working by mill process \$287 per ton. This mine is the property of Dennis Leary, Lyman W. Scott, John Downs, Richard S. Jones and James A. Talbot. The Blackington mine, on which there are the locations and mines of Reedling & Gassett and Young and Roubidoux, which shows a large body of silver ore working by actual mill process 101 ounces of silver to the ton. This mine has been developed to the depth of 60 feet and still holds out in richness and quan-

ity. The Late Acquisition Spur lode, the property of Messrs Packard, Menary and company, located



REV. H. C. BLACKISTON

Rev. H. C. Blackiston, pastor of the St. John's Episcopal church of Butte, was born near Chestertown, Maryland, January 12, 1846, the son of William Henry and Hannah M. Blackiston. He spent his boyhood in Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania, and later on lived for a time in Louisiana and Missouri. He studied for the church at the Theological Seminary near Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1868, being then 22 years old, he applied and was admitted by Bishop Robinson of Missouri as a candidate for holy orders in the Episcopal church, and in 1872 was ordained and given charge of the ministers of Marquette and

Savannah, Mo., where he erected a church and discharged the duties of his calling for eighteen months. In 1873 he was advanced to the priesthood and appointed to the charge of the church at Greenwood, Colorado. There he remained six months and then went to Austin, Nevada. Here he found but two members, but in his five years there he increased the number to forty and built a \$6,000 church building. Next he went to Toledo, Ohio, and in 1878 he came to Nevada. He made his headquarters at Elko and visited the numerous towns and mining camps in that vicinity and as far north as Fort Branch, doing mis-

mining work. While then engaged he incidentally by stamp-mill in one year 7,000 tons. In the fall of 1888 he gave up general mining work and located at Port Benton, becoming the first resident citizen of that town. He built a church there. He also,

while located there, held services at stated intervals at Port Shaw and Aashabutte. He came to Butte early in the sixties and the building of St. John's church is due to his efforts. He still resides in Butte, honored and revered by all who know him.

from \$60 to \$250 per ton. The Anglo Saxon lode shows a large vein of ore assaying upwards of \$100

to the ton, and is the property of W. L. Farlin. The Great Republic, owned by Ramsdell, Downes & com-

pany, has been fully developed by a deep shaft and levels and slopes run. This mine yields large quantities of ore, running from \$200 to \$600 and \$700 per ton. The yield from this mine, working a small force of hands, is at least \$15,000 per month. From the present development done on this mine, it shows a million dollars in sight. The Banker mine, owned by Messrs. Smith & Coughenour, is a good lode, showing two feet of ore, working by mill test



THE BUTTE AND MONTANA COMPANY—THE WORKS AT GREAT FALLS

The principal mine of the Butte and Montana Company is the Mountain View. It is situated on the "Belt" above the Anaconda, and on the main great copper belt. Everybody is in a measure familiar with the later history of the Mountain View, of its wonderful bodies of rich copper ore, and its almost unlimited capacity for productivity. It may be stated, however, for the benefit of those who do not keep track of such

matters, that the company has paid approximately \$4,000,000 in dividends in its ten years of operation; that it produces about \$5,000,000 in copper (including some silver) per year; that it owns a \$2,000,000 smelting plant at Great Falls, and that it is admitted to be the second greatest copper company in the West. Captain Thomas Church was the prime mover in organizing the company and in buying the great Missouri

View for the company at the time of organization. The Captain has now retired with a competence, and while he was accumulating it many others also made their fortunes. The early history of the Mountain View is not familiar to many. The owner twenty years ago was C. X. Larabee. He came here in 1858. This gentleman attended the Territorial fair at Helena that year, where he first came to Montana from Kentucky, in charge of some of his brother's (Ed Larabee's)

horses. C. X., as he was familiarly called, developed a remarkable interest in mining matters, and was no profane of questions as his stable was of good horses. His bearing and general appearance indicated the intelligent, well-educated gentleman he is, possessing that unobtrusive perseverance characteristic of successful business men. His subsequent mining career evidenced that his appearance was the true index of the man. He at one time owned an interest in the Anaconda. He

sold it and devoted the proceeds to the Mountain View. He returned and located at the Centennial. He never changed his views during his long stay with the West. Every evening after supper he would sit in front of the hearth, dressed in his everyday riding clothes, and bury his face in a newspaper until it became too dark to read. He would then struggle up, looking in confusion for a time, and then go to his room to continue his readings. He was methodical in all things, was

always the same industrious, persevering gentleman, rose early, went to his mine, worked all day, returned to pass the evening after his usual manner, and never "looked in the town with the boys." He would sometimes go out on a drive with his friend, Dr. Anderson. That was the extent of his recreation. Such men are bound to succeed in whatever enterprise they may engage. After several years spent there in developing the Mountain View, he got the swing price of \$3,000,000 for it.

pany, shows three or four feet of high grade ore and is partially developed. The Moody, Sisker, Ringold, Right Bower, Seymour, Left Bower, Ohio, Lexington, Andaman and Stewart lodes, any of which will keep a 10 stamp mill running steadily, with profit to both mine and mill owners. There are

many other mines in the camp which will in all probability prove as good by proper development. There are also many lodes in camp showing large bodies of ore assaying from \$40 to \$120 per ton, prominent among which are the Rainbow lode claim, owned principally by W. A. Clark. This lode has been developed to a depth of 60 feet, showing a vein of ore over 40 feet in thickness which shows rich in silver. The Elm Orion and other locations on the Rainbow lode promise equally as well. The Chattanooga and Night Hawk, or Sunrise, Lode, Ausonia, and many others are promising lodes, with the exceeding rapid strides made by science in the reduction of ores. It is safe to predict that these mines are and will be valuable in the near future. In the immediate vicinity of Butte are the Josephine, Allie Brown, Mountain Boy, Smoke House and many other lodes showing large bodies of galena ore, assaying from 25 to 70 per cent lead, and carrying from 30 to 250 ounces per ton in silver.

The copper interests of the camp are showing up grandly. The Parrot, Original, Hattie Harvey, Alex Scott, Kansas Chief, Colusa, Gambetta, Mountain and Mountain Chief lodes have been fully developed, and are copper mines of the first order. Besides, the Belk, Wake-up-Jim, Annie and Ida, Sioux Chief, Mountain Rose, Lizzie Ellen and the Cut Hand, Dasher, Avery, Jessie Wingate, Aurea, Centennial, St. Louis and other copper mines at Hazard Point, in the vicinity of Butte, have every indication of being rich and permanent copper veins.

From the present outlook a bright future is in store for the camp. We venture the assertion that there can be hoisted to the surface every day in this camp 1,000 tons of silver ore that will mill from \$40 to \$1,000 per ton, 75 tons of galena ore that will pay even for shipping, and 150 tons of copper ore that will work from 25 to 70 per cent copper. With

this outlook, with the slight development done in the camp, the future is indeed promising, and within a short time will be heard the music of a hundred whistles of quartz mills—the horizon will be clouded with the smoke of scores of furnaces. Preyer and his process will be firmly established in the camp, and the fondest dreams of the most excitable will be thrown in the shade. Never before in any part of our mining country has such rich mines been discovered for the work done. Take a view of the camp: For four miles around Butte is but a network of rich

lodes; gold, silver, copper and lead abound, and in such vast quantities that we cannot help but be the great mining center of the west, if not of the world. Virginia City, and the mines of Nevada, now producing millions of precious metals, will be eclipsed. All we need is transportation and works for the reduction of our ores. To you of faint heart and who feel discouraged, who for years have worked patiently and hard without a murmur, we would say, be of good cheer, "hold your grip," for the day is dawning. Butte will come out, and with flying han-



THE BLATHERING-DE-TON MILL, SHUT DOWN SINCE SILVER DECLINED

The Blathering mill shown above, has long shut down for several years—since the Chloride road languished alive. About the same time has occurred the sad death of Frederick Van Rensselaer.

who bought the Blathered mine twelve years ago for \$10,000, developed it and several lower claims into a property for which he was offered \$2,000,000 six years later (see other which was propo-

is refused) and made of it one of the greatest silver producers of the northwest. The Blathered properties are said to contain large bodies of ore still, which only need fair market conditions

and some slight changes in the method of milling to return the great property to the list of Montana's greatest producers. (Illustrated pages and copyings of lode)

ners. Here will be such a community in the near bye-bye as you do not now dream of. The camp is

now getting known throughout the world, and were it not for our isolation, a few weeks would see the capital of the world seeking investment here. The glad day cannot be long delayed. The place which less than two years ago was nearly deserted is now the second town in population in the territory, and where less than two years ago but a few miners were delving for an existence, is today the mining center of Montana. Improvements of every description are going ahead rapidly. Your beautiful city is making giant strides for the position of the metropolis of Montana. On every hand can be heard the rumbling voice of blasts in the mines, uncovering slumbering millions of hidden treasure. The artisan and miner have constant and profitable employment, and in the air you can almost hear the words, "Hold fast to Butte—it is sure to win." Other places for a time may hold out golden promises. Many of you may leave Montana to seek fortune in other and unknown lands. A few of you may succeed, but to you who are now interested in Butte we would say, stay by your first and best love; hold on a few months, at the farthest, and you will be beyond want, for so sure as the world stands and time rolls on, so sure will you be fully rewarded for your labor and toil of years.

Warren's predictions were amply justified by subsequent events.

WHEN THINGS WERE RUN WIDE OPEN.

Although Butte was a decidedly swift town in 1879 and 1880, the rapid building of the Utah & Northern toward the city greatly stimulated its growth and inaugurated an era of quartz prospecting and development of mining properties which gave an impetus to business of all kinds never equaled by any other mining center in the east or west. During those years it justly acquired the sobriquet "The

Greatest Mining Camp on Earth," which name still clings to it. At the beginning of the new year the



DONALD CAMPBELL, M. D.

Dr. Campbell is a native of Nova Scotia. He was born at Marble Mountain in that province November 1st, 1852. He graduated from the university of Vermont in 1871 with the degree of M. D. Dr. Campbell arrived in Butte October 7th of that year, having previously had considerable experience as assistant in two of Massachusetts (some say) and the Boston City Hospital. He was examined by the Montana state board of 1881, admitted as a member of the state medical society in 1884, and to the Silver Bow medical society the same year. He is a member of Silver Bow lodge A. F. & A. M., Ridgely

lodge I. O. G. O. F., Damon lodge No. 1, K. of P., and Silver Bow lodge No. 260 B. P. O. E. Dr. Campbell was married in March, 1885, to Miss Jessie F. Jeffrey of Hartford, Connecticut. They have six children. Dr. Campbell formerly occupied offices in the Owsley block, but having recently built an elegant new residence at 261 West Broadway he has removed his offices there. As a practitioner Dr. Campbell is one of the foremost of this county and state, always obliging, kind and considerate, a clinical physician, a trusty friend, an upright, honorable man



DR. GEORGE W. MONROE.

Dr. George W. Monroe was born near Fredericksburg, Virginia, September 10, 1827. Soon after his parents moved to Selma, Dallas county, Alabama, and in that city he spent his boyhood, being under private tutelage until entering the University of Louisiana at the age of sixteen. Passing through several departments, at the age of nineteen he began the medical course, graduating March 20th, 1850. After graduating he returned to Alabama and engaged in practice until the outbreak of the war, when he entered the Confederate army as "First Lieutenant of company 'A' "

of the 38th Alabama. In 1862 he was made assistant surgeon with the rank of captain and assigned to duty in the same regiment he entered. In June 1862 he took part in the battles about Corinth, and at Perryville, Kentucky, October 8th the same year. December 31st, 1862, and January 1st, 1863, he participated in the battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee. September 20th, 1863 he engaged in the battle of Chickamauga and the battle of Missionary Ridge in November of that year.

He was at the battle of Resaca, Georgia, in May, 1864. After a hard day's fighting in the latter battle he was cap-

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tured while attending to the wounded on the battle field and conveyed to Chattanooga, Tennessee, where he was held for exchange, meantime doing duty as medical officer inside the federal lines. In October, 1861, he was exchanged and joined Hood's army and with it was present at the battle of Franklin and those around Nashville, Tennessee, having meantime been promoted to the rank of major and surgeon. Retreating from the siege of Nashville with the Confederate forces he was at the battle of Columbia, South Carolina. After several minor engagements he took part in the battle of Bentonville, North Carolina and was with the Confederate forces surrendered to General Sherman at Greensborough, North Carolina, in April, 1865. After the war he returned to Helena, Arkansas and engaged in the

practice of medicine near there. In 1873 he went to New York City and took a post graduate course in Bellevue Hospital medical college. In June, 1874, he came to Helena, Montana. From there he went to Bozeman, remaining in practice there until 1883. From 1878 to 1882 he was county superintendent of public instruction for Gallatin county and held the position of registrar of the land office from August 1881 to July 1883 under Cleveland. In May, 1884, he came to Butte and became a member of the medical staff of St. James' Hospital a position which he held until June of the past year. He was county physician of Silver Bow county in 1891. At present he is proprietor of the South Butte Pharmacy on the corner of Adams and Utah avenues. South Butte is the year of which his office is located.

Colorado and Mendocville smelters were in operation and smoke from the stacks of many silver mills ascended to the heavens from every point of the compass. The place was virtually a hive of industry. Buildings were being erected upon every street within its 180 acre limit, and no man who wanted to work was idle, for the railroad was coming. Wages were good, money was plenty, and every inducement which could be devised by sharpers and fakirs and adventurers was presented to laboring men wherever they might spend it. Wide-open gambling was carried on all over the place and on the ground floor; also in the cellars, while the upstairs would have been likewise honored had there been any upstairs. The spirit of gambling seemed to possess the masses. Cards were not the only medium through which it found expression. About every subject or object whereon a difference of opinion existed would be decided by a bet, for about every one who had an opinion was willing to back it with his money.

A good story was told on a couple of miners on the hill. The facts, as related, occurred 16 years

ago. They were working on the 300 foot level. A perceptible jar of earth surrounding them was not only felt, but the effect was seen by them in the falling of small pieces of rock and of dirt. Both agreed the falling was caused by a slight shock of an earthquake. One declared the oscillations were from northwest to southeast; the other as strenuously contended the earth movement was from north

jar, he said, was caused by the explosion of a blast in an adjoining claim. That settled it.

As indicating the gambling passion possessed by about all old-timers in the state, the following will bear repeating. It is also an earthquake story: About everyone in the state knows or has heard of Joe Woolman. Mr. Woolman will occasionally wager a dollar or two when he can read his title clear to the winning side. Every discreet man will object to



VIEW OF JERIVISON CANYON ON THE BUTTE SHORT LINE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC

east to southwest. Each bet \$50 he was right and both agreed to leave the decision of the matter to the foreman, who was on top, and could better determine the trend of the movement. The foreman decided that an earthquake had nothing to do with it. The

throwing his money away, and Mr. Woolman is a discreet gentleman. One night some twenty and odd years ago Helena was visited by an earthquake. The shock settled things generally and several of the more timid fell to their knees and offered prayers

for their safety. Not so with Woolman. Although his room was on the upper floor of the old St. Louis hotel, and the pitcher in the wash-bowl was dancing a jig to the music of jingling tumbblers, Woolman coolly but quickly gathered his wearing apparel:

nomination, he waved it in the air, at the same time exclaiming:

"I'll bet any man an even hundred it is an earthquake."

No one accepting the bet he added after a mo-

the shock of an earthquake and the earth jar caused by a stampeding herd, Woolman's wager found no taker.

EARLY DAY CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

During these busy days there was, apparently, but little interest taken in church and school house building, but appearances are sometimes deceitful. Notwithstanding the hurrying and scurrying here and there among all trades and avocations and grades of society, there was an undercurrent of that sentiment, inherent in all refined minds, which finds vent in doing good and elevating the masses. Therefore churches and school houses were erected without attracting the attention of the people as a whole, or causing a suspension of labor in other directions. Twelve votes elected the well known Butte citizen, Henry McMurphy, a school trustee about that time. It will require two hundred times twelve votes to elect any man to that office now, yet no more interest is being taken in school matters today than was then taken. Men have less to occupy their minds now and a district school election has become an important matter. That is all.

Among the old-time preachers who have stood the wear and tear of life and who are still here and as good as new are the Reverends N. Q. Blackinton, J. R. Russel and W. C. Shippen. Father Dols, a most kind-hearted, genial gentleman, and a true Christian, had charge of the Catholic church in this city 16 years ago. He is now ministering his good offices at Great Falls. Mr. R. B. Howell had charge of the public schools in 1880, and was succeeded by Mr. E. B. Howell. For size and seating capacity, for the very latest equipments, for the liberality of their support, and for the high standing of their instructors, no city in the entire west presents a better school record than do the public schools of Butte.



MONTANA ONE PURCHASING COMPANY'S WORKS

Mr. F. Augustus Helzer, originator, promoter and manager of the Montana One Purchasing company has made money mighty fast in Butte. A few years ago he was content to work at underground

engineering in the Butte mines but he evidently had his plans for the future, for it was not long until he organized the company of which he is now the head, and is making it one of the great

companies of Butte. Mr. Helzer is a plumber, and it took him but a little over two months to build his first plant and have it treating 100 tons of ore per day. That was in 1895. Since then the

plant has been steadily increased in size until its present capacity is several hundred tons per day, and its production some two or three millions per year. The cut above the plant at Meadville.

and throwing it over one arm hastily descended to the street where a frightened multitude was assembled. It took but a moment to reach for his pocket-book, and drawing from it a bill of large de-

ment's pause:

"I'll give any man \$25 to take the bet."

As there were not half a dozen men in the crowd present who could distinguish the difference between

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DOCTOR LEVI H. HOLMES.

Dr. L. H. Holmes was born in Bridgton, a little out-of-the-way town in Maine, on the 29th day of April, 1841.

"Often I think of that beautiful town."

That is seated by the sea. Often, in thought, I go up and down

The pleasant streets of that dear old town,

And my youth comes back to me.

He graduated at North Bridgton Academy, in Maine, in 1861. He had commenced the study of medicine in 1858, three years before he graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York City in 1866. He has practiced his profession in army and civil life ever since. The last eighteen years he has been in Butte. In November, 1881, he enlisted in the Fifteenth Maine Volunteer Infantry. He was with General Hodge at

the taking of New Orleans, with the land forces under Commodore Farragut; he witnessed and took part in the battle of Mobile Bay—"The grandest sight," said Dr. Holmes, "that I ever saw in my life." Under General Banks he took part in the siege of Fort Hudson and in Banks' Red River expedition in Louisiana. During the last two years of the war Dr. Holmes was assistant surgeon, and at the close of the rebellion accepted a position as such in the regular army under General Crook in the State of Oregon. In 1868 he resigned his commission and in 1870 came to Montana, locating in Deer Lodge in partnership with Dr. A. H. Mitchell. He left Deer Lodge for Helena in 1874, and in 1875 came to Butte. When Butte was made a city in 1875, Dr. Holmes was its first health officer. He was

The churches in Butte present an equally enviable record. Their pastors are usually profound thinkers and impressive orators, while each is regularly greeted by intelligent, appreciative congregations.

COUNTY AND CITY ORGANIZED.

The question of dividing Deer Lodge county and forming a compact little county at this end of the old one, was agitated during the year 1880. All the area wanted, or claimed for it, and not exceed 800 square miles, which, it was granted, would make it the smallest county in the state. The old county, which wished to preserve its integrity as a whole, opposed the division, contending that a division would result in greater expense to the new county than would the maintenance of its old-time status. On the other hand, it was held that while Butte paid a large proportion of taxes for the support of the whole county, the expense of transferring convicted criminals to the county seat, at Deer Lodge, and the expense of Butte litigants and their witnesses, more than equalled the amount of the taxes that the pro-



DOCTOR E. D. LEAVITT.

posed the plainer physicians of Montana is Dr. Erasmus Darwin Leavitt, a native of New Hampshire. His father was also a native of the same state, of English ancestry, and a physician who had acquired considerable note in that profession. When Erasmus was quite young his father moved to Cambridge, New York, and for ten years practiced his profession in that city. Subsequently he moved to Berkshire county, Massachusetts, where young Erasmus carefully improved his early advantages, and at the early age of 16 was a teacher in the common schools of Massachusetts. For several years he followed this vocation, during which time, by private study and some academic advantages, he so qualified himself as to be admitted to the sophomore year of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn. Here for

three years he faithfully devoted himself to the study of its curriculum, and soon after his graduation was selected as principal of the Great Northern Academy of Massachusetts, where he taught Greek, Latin and higher mathematics. The reputation which he obtained in that institution induced his alma mater, the Wesleyan University, to confer upon him, a few years later, the degree of master of arts. While occupying that position the desire to follow the profession of his father took possession of him, and as time permitted he began the study of medicine. His first course of medical lectures was at Albany Medical College at Albany, N. Y. Subsequently he attended the lectures and enjoyed instruction in the medical department of Harvard University. While there, in the spring of 1869, came the gold excitement

of Pike's Peak, and a friend in Iowa solicited him to join an expedition into the regions now known as the State of Colorado. No time was to be lost, the expedition must start in a few days, and the question whether he should wait a month and complete his course of study or join the expedition and secure in a short time the wealth for which he sought otherwise toil for a lifetime was decided in favor of the latter course by the fabulous tales of gold discovered too alluring to be resisted, and he joined his friend, Dr. C. E. Silliman, in an expedition which had upon its banner the famous inscription, "Pike's Peak or Bust," and the summer of 1868 found him delving in the ravines and canyons of the Rocky Mountains. However the coveted wealth was not so easily secured, and the young doctor was one of the majority who failed to realize

his dreams of fortune. With courage and energy he followed the fortunes of that section, at times engaged in mining, and at times practicing his profession. In 1842 reports of gold discoveries in the Northwest led him to what is now Butte, Montana, of which place he was one of the founders. It soon after became the capital of the new Territory. Being among the first arrivals, he secured some good mining claims and himself delved for the golden treasure with pick and shovel, and not without some reward,

though he soon found that there was greater profit, as well as fame, in allowing some one else to wield his pick and shovel while he practiced his profession. During his residence in Southern Montana his practice extended into adjacent Territories, where his reputation as a physician had spread. He always entertained the true Western spirit with a heart large enough to embrace all men as brothers. He shared the hopes and disappointments of the early miners sympathizing with them in their sufferings and rejoicing with them in their triumphs. When

one of them in sickness called for his aid, whether far or near, he answered promptly, although it may have cost him a perilous journey amid falling and drifting snows or across a raging mountain torrent to the bedside of his suffering patient. Never in our community has a physician enjoyed more fully the confidence and esteem of the people than did Dr. Leavitt among that of Beaverhead county in those early and eventful days. Returning in 1853 to Harvard, he attended another course of medical lectures and there received his diploma, in which he had been

examined for ten years, and which conferred upon him the degree of doctor of medicine. Since that time he has made many visits to New York to enjoy its hospital advantages and to take instruction in special lines of study under recognized masters. Dr. Leavitt has always taken a considerable interest in politics. He was elected to the Council of the First Territorial Legislature, and in 1875 the Republican party gave him its nomination for delegate to Congress. At that time the Democrats had quite a majority in the Territory. He made no canvass, but the usual Demo-

cratic majority in the Territory was considerably lessened. In 1881 he was married to Miss Annie Threlkeld, a native of Kentucky. To them have been born three children, two sons and a daughter. The daughter also remains to them. In 1884 the growing importance of the city of Butte induced him to move to this place, where he now resides. An honored citizen and a successful practitioner, he has been President of the State Medical Society and of the State Board of Medical Examiners, of which he is still a member. His present offices are in the State

Annex on East Broadway. He is interested in a limited extent in mining and real estate. He is a Master Mason of Hancock Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and a member of the Silver Bow club. His name will be most kindly recalled, not only in the towns and mining camps where he has lived so long, but by many in isolated dwellings, on some distant mountain stream, by reason of his prompt attention and words of cheer and helpful ministrations in the hour of sickness and distress. Old timers will always point to him with pride as their ideal pioneer doctor.



BUTTE VIEWED FROM SUMMIT OF THE BIG BUTTE

posed new county paid into the general fund. The whole matter was referred to the legislative assembly

and Silver Bow county became an accomplished fact. A municipal organization followed closely upon the heels of the formation of the new county, and Butte became a full-fledged city as far as a mayor and a council can make one. Henry Jacobs, now deceased, was the first mayor of the city and Chas. S. Warren its first police magistrate. Street improvements were inaugurated, and the luxury of a municipal debt was soon enjoyed, and Butte put on all the airs of a metropolis, for the "narrow-gauge" was coming.

POLITICS AND CLUBS.

At that time the city was so intensely democratic that but few had the courage to declare themselves republicans. But Lee Mantle, Charles S. Warren and George W. Irvin formed themselves into a committee of three and organized the republican party of Silver Bow county. They couldn't hurryh lead nor strong but they hurrahed long enough to attract a following and elections no longer were one-sided affairs.

In the winter of 1880-81 a club room was opened in the rooms now occupied by A. J. Dusean, the photographer. It was the first of the kind in the city. Fred Botting and afterwards Beck Hamilton, now deceased, had the new quarters in charge. They

were the resort of many of the business men of the city. Bean poker was a favorite pastime with those who were inclined to gamble, and frequently a game ran until broad daylight. Club rooms are quite differently conducted now-a-days.

Prospecting, location of claims and development work were the order of the day in 1881. Everybody had money and many found some difficulty in expending their loose change where it could do them the greatest good, or rather harm. Of course gambling was as open as the day, and as free to those who wished a bout with the tiger as the flowers of May. Public opinion was decidedly averse to it, but the devotees of the green baize cloth seemed to know where to place money to do them the most benefit and gambling thrived despite the law of God and the will of men. In the spring of this year John A. Gordon, deceased, opened the first fully equipped vaudeville theatre in Butte in the basement of a building on the south side of East Park street. Fred Ritchie was his right-hand man. Gordon employed none but stars in the profession, paying salaries ranging from \$75 to \$125 each per week. He did a slashing business and cleared \$20,000 in eight months. Not having enough room for the boys to "blow in" their money, he moved his show over the store of the Butte Hardware company on Main street. The rooms were afterwards occupied by the Inter Mountain Publishing company until it removed to its present commodious quarters on Grand street.

Success is not always the measure of stability. This is particularly true when applied to residents of a mining center. If the bottom of pay ore had been found at water level, Butte houses would long since have become tenantless. Success in a mining center hinges upon conditions, which the enterprising cannot control, and which they cannot foresee. Butte's bonanzas



HON. WILLIAM THOMPSON

time of the quiet, unassuming citizen of Montana is Hon. William Thompson of Butte, who is not in the least given to boasting about his frontier record, and yet it covers a period of nearly forty years. Mr. Thompson first saw the light at Coburg, Ontario Canada, March 31st, 1838. Here he lived until he was 11 years old, receiving his education in the public schools. The father having died, Mrs. Thompson moved with her children to the United States,

located in Detroit, Mich., in 1843, where William learned the cabinet and carpenter trades, and has been from that time to this a worker in wood, either as a journeyman, manufacturer or employer of the craft. At the age of 24 William set out to carve his own fortune, and proceeded to La Crosse, Wis., going down there by High Forest, Minn. This was in 1858, and High Forest was then a frontier settlement. He saved a little money by working at his

trade, and in 1859 pushed farther west in company with Ross Moses Armstrong, afterwards Delegate to Congress from Dakota. They crossed the Dakota plains by way of New Ulm, Lake Benton, Pipestone Quarry and Sioux Falls to Yankton, on the Missouri river, then the extreme frontier in the Northwest, arriving in the fall of 1859. In August of 1862 the Sioux took the warpath and the massacre at New Ulm and the outrages committed elsewhere by them

created considerable alarm at Yankton. The settlers gathered at the latter place and prepared for war. A militia company was organized, of which young Thompson was a member, for mere protection, had fortuitously active service was not required. Thompson had at that time the contract for the erection of the capital building, or the one that was to serve as such for the Territory of Dakota, of which Yankton was then the capital. His material was

all on the ground, and in the war emergency it was appropriated and used to build barracks for protecting against the expected hostiles. In the fall of 1861 a party came down the Missouri river to Macke near Fort Benton, then the headquarters of the American Fur company in the Northwest. They stopped at Tandien and exhibited a considerable quantity of gold, which they said came from the mountains south of Fort Benton. The next spring of 1861 a small party from St. Louis and other cities went up the river on a steambot to

Fort Benton in search of treasure, and from that point penetrated the mountains. Among them were two brothers named Bullitt. They got as far as Forky Post valley, near where Helena now stands, and found some gold near Montana City being undoubtedly the first discovery of these diggers, which afterwards proved rich and extensive. During all these years as the Senator, Mr. Thompson stuck tenaciously to his trade and did not vary the rule even in Alder creek, where nearly every one else was expected to dig a fortune out of the ground in a short time. He took his bit of luck

along with him and found them of great service. The first winter, while the people at the camp were busy waiting for the coming season to open, Thompson was diligently at work making doors, frames, sashes, etc., the material for which he hewed out of pine trees, and earned easily from \$10 to \$15 a day. He soon formed a partnership for the building business with a Mr. Griffith, the wife of the firm being Griffith & Thompson. They built nearly all of the first houses in Virginia City, among them the first, which in an unfinished condition was used by the vigilantes as a coronation gallows on which

to hang George Helm, Jack Callisher, Frank Patrick, Hans Lyon and "Club Foot George." This occurred in the month of January, 1864. The following spring Thompson and his partner purchased "Claim No. 2" above Fairview, their discovery from James Patrick, and worked in that season, to the fall of the same year he organized a party of 181 men who wanted to return to the States and settled them down the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers on Mackinawa, charging each man \$10 for the trip. Mr. Thompson returned to Montana the following spring 1865 by steambot up the Missouri river to Fort

Benton, from there going direct to Virginia City by way of Helena. In 1866 the firm commenced operations in Helena, securing the King, Oliver, Taylor and Thompson and several other blocks. These contracts were to the amount of \$13,000. As early as 1868 Mr. Thompson purchased and operated a steam saw mill near Virginia City and has been in the business ever since. In Madison, Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, Missoula and Silver Bow counties. He is now vice president and general manager of the Montana Lumber Manufacturing company of Butte and Helena, one of the most extensive and successful institutions of the kind in the State. While always an active, energetic and business man, Mr. Thompson has ever been willing to give a share of his time and talents to promote the public welfare. He did his part in the early years of the Territory to bring

law and order out of chaos. He served in the city council of Virginia City in 1873-4, and afterward represented Butte and the people of Silver Bow county to three different sessions of the Legislature. In the House of Representatives of the fifteenth session, in the Council of the sixteenth session, and again in the office of Representative at the first session under the new State government. In his capacity as a law-maker Mr. Thompson served his State ably and conscientiously. For the past two years Mr. Thompson has been Mayor of Butte and has made most efficient record. Mr. Thompson was married at Virginia City in 1861 to Annie Joyce, daughter of Major Joyce. They have five children, three grown men and two daughters. The eldest, W. R. Thompson, is in charge of the business of the Montana Lumber and Manufacturing company in Helena

have made men rich and famous. "Wild cat" holes would have made them poverty-stricken and unknown. Oh, Fickle Fortune! Thou holdest out hopes to one to lure him to ruin, and beckonest the other to fabulous riches! Without enterprise, however, one would not fear of his woe-en future, or that his hopes would end in frustration. Butte's enterprising men took their chances with those who could see quite as far into the ground as they themselves could see, but they succeeded where many failed through their faith. Faith, unbounded, unshackled faith, was the "open season" which cleared the way to their success. Among those prominent in exhibiting their faith by their work was

MARC'S DAILY.

This gentleman was born in Ireland, a little island which has given birth to some of the greatest warriors, the greatest statesmen, the greatest orators, the greatest poets, the greatest generals whose names are recorded in history or sung by the bards of nations. Mr.



ST. PATRICK'S PARISH SCHOOL, BUILT IN 1860

St. Patrick's Parochial School, Butte, is a monument to the energy of Father Van de Ven, for several years pastor of St. Patrick's

Church in this city. The building cost nearly \$50,000 and has given a priceless boon to the Catholics of the Butte community. The

school has been well patronized from its inception, receiving more than 500 pupils in regular attendance. It is ably conducted by

eight Sisters of Mercy under Sister Lawrence, who will be celebrated on one of the gladder feasts who came to Helena in 1880

Daly was in California when he was a lad of 16. He soon after went to Virginia City, Nevada, and en-



J. NEWTON ALEXANDER, M. D.

Dr. J. Newton Alexander, the oldest son of Dr. R. M. and Mary McGahey-Alexander, was born in Fayetteburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania. The doctor is of Scotch and Irish descent, and comes of an old and prominent Pennsylvania family. His ancestors emigrated to America in the very early days of her history, and members of two generations have been foremost in the founding of two of our leading educational institutions. The doctor's early education was received in the common schools and at Wapakonetta Academy, but later at Mercersburg college. Graduating from the latter, he entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. Having

graduated from the Jefferson college he entered temporarily into practice with his father at Fayetteburg, but later, through the proffer of surgery, Dr. W. W. Kern of Philadelphia, he received the appointment of house surgeon to the Pennsylvania railroad hospital at Altoona, Pennsylvania, where he served for sixteen months, when, through Dr. Kern, he received the appointment of surgeon to the St. James Hospital of this city. Although one of the youngest of Butte's physicians, and a resident of less than half a year, the doctor is acquiring a pleasant and profitable private practice, and a bright and useful future may confidently be predicted for him.

gaged in mining as a common laborer. It was not long before he became a shift boss. Following up the stampede to Venezuela, he went there, remained a few months and returned to Virginia City. He started there where he left off, sunk shafts on contract and soon earned the reputation of being a first class miner. He attracted the attention of the Walker Brothers, who engaged his services and entrusted him with some of their most important mining ventures in Utah. He came to Butte in their interests in 1876. He remained in their employ for a time, and then, with Messrs. Haggin and Tevis, secured the Anaconda properties. The people of Butte know something of his history since then.

Mr. Daly has not only earned an enviable reputation as an honorable, upright gentleman, an accomplished manager of immense mining interests and an acute, far-seeing business man, but he has secured a strong competence which will doubtless enable him to keep the wolf at a convenient distance from his door for some time to come. Mr. Daly is a modest, unassuming gentleman, who might readily be taken in a crowd of men for a well-to-do farmer who didn't care whether he sold his corn or held it over, and who would at once be recognized among shrewd business or mining men as one whose opinions were of priceless value, and whose advice should be strictly followed.

Possessing matchless executive ability, he has reduced to a clock-like system the immense business of the Anaconda company in the state, involving many millions of dollars of yearly expenditure. The various interests and affairs of that great corporation, under his personal inspection, move along without friction and in perfect harmony with the whole. Mr. Daly's history in Montana is the history of the Anaconda company. He is not and never was an office seeker. He is a great lover of good horses and owns several

which have surprised Eastern horsemen on the track. He was a member of the first convention which framed



FREDERICK W. MCCORMICK, M. D.

Dr. Frederick W. McCormick comes from Clinton, Ontario, Canada, where he was born May 4, 1872. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of London in that province, graduating from there in his sixteenth year. He then went to the collegiate institute and in 1888 went to the University of London. After a four year's course there, he graduated from the medical department as M. D. Arriving in Butte June 28, 1893, he opened an office on upper Main street and later practiced with Drs. Murray & Gillespie. Later he formed a co-partnership with Dr. Geo. H. Wells with offices in the Owsley block. Drs. Wells and McCormick were jointly

physicians for twenty months. Dr. McCormick then began individual practice, retaining offices in the Owsley block. He is, at the time of this writing, both city and county physician, performing his duties as such with ability and regularity. Dr. McCormick is a member and junior warden of Butte Lodge No. 22, A. F. & A. M., also a member of the Woodmen of the World, and Frigate of the West lodge No. 42, A. O. U. W., of which he is medical examiner. He is surgeon for the Masonic Fraternal Accident Association and examiner for the American Expressmen's Mutual Benefit Association of America; also for the Utah Life Insurance Company of Omaha. In 1892

THE "IRON HORSE'S" ADVENT

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ARRIVAL OF THE RAILROAD.

During the summer of 1881, the Utah & Northern rapidly approached Butte. The track was a narrow gauge affair but it did a broad gauge business long before it reached Silver Bow creek. It was the first road to enter the confines of the territory, and the hopes of Butte were built upon it.

Dr. McClellan was surgeon for the Montana Central railway company and was president of the Silver Bow County Medical Society in

1884. Dr. McClellan was married to Miss Maud Alice McKenzie, of London, Ontario, December 3, 1884. They have one child, Frederick Donald.

a constitution for the state—a position essentially non-political. Mr. Daly is 34 years of age, apparently as vigorous as a man in the prime of life. He is married and is the father of an interesting family of children.



UPPER WORKS AT ANACONDA

From nothing in 1881 to \$40,000,000 pounds of copper in 1896 worth \$25,000,000, briefly states the work of a man who mined upon a little hill within nine miles of the heart of Butte. The company employs several thousand men in its mines and smelters. The transforming of quiet grazing grounds for herds of cattle and bands of antelope and deer in 1880, to a fully

equipped, prosperous city, the second in importance in Montana—the output of the Anaconda properties—estimates its business success of Marcus Daly.

Fifteen years ago the Anaconda mine was one of the richest. The immense wealth of minerals which lay buried underneath the rabbit playground, northeast of the city,

remained as securely from the searching eyes of men as the undisturbed mysteries of the sea. It was known to the Master Mechanics of the universe alone. It did not reveal itself, unbidden, to human eyes, and offer itself as a prize to the covetousness of the grasping arm of the passing wealth seeker. Faith, courage, perseverance, industry and intelligence must be the

handmaid of him who would embrace it. The wealth of the Anaconda properties were uncovered through the same agencies which developed the riches of Montana's mining properties. Faith was the essential element of success, intelligence, industry and well directed labor did the rest.

After the Anaconda was known to be a big paying



THE ANACONDA MINE.



LOWER WORKS AT ANACONDA

copper proposition and large bodies of ore were picked out in its wondrous depths, a mine for the extraction of adequate smelting and reduction works was sought. Mr. Daly is not a man who hunts paying mines, or coal measures, or timber areas, or smelter sites, or town sites, or mill sites, or sawmill locations, with a brass band; so the neighboring country was

so quietly gone over that but few imagined the smelter for the mine would be erected out of sight of Butte. One evening in the spring of 1881, a high spring wagon containing two men and drawn by a tired looking span of horses, drew up before a Deer Lodge hotel. The men were Marcus Daly and Morgan Evans. After shaking themselves together within

the barroom, somebody asked Mr. Daly what he was doing and where he was going with his rig. There were no railroads in Deer Lodge valley at that time, Charles a good natured glance at the questioner, and as good naturedly smiling, he answered:

"If we could find a good location for a sheep ranch some where in the valley I believe we would take it up."

Daly and Evans were hunting a smelter site in what was then the largest, most extensive, most completely equipped and most costly copper smelter and reduction works in the world stands, and which supports

the best laid-out, the best lighted, the neatest, most orderly and healthiest city of its population in the entire west. Outside of Butte it is the most important, so much for the Anaconda properties, and the city of Anaconda. It is quite possible other groups of mines may be discovered which will create other Anacondas and that other Marcut Daly's may be found who will direct their destinies to successful issues, but today the Anaconda copper mining properties and the city of Anaconda — twins of a matchless genius — stand pre-eminently alone in the mining history of the world.

Col. Sam Word, attorney for the road, had successfully negotiated all rights of way until it reached Silver Bow. There it struck several stalwart snags in the shape of claimants to the abandoned placer mines on the creek. The Mormon graders, acting and the orders of a bishop who accompanied them, were compelled to lay aside their tools and give their worn stock a needed rest. At one time the shedding of blood seemed imminent. Col. Word kept the trail hot between Butte and Silver Bow. He coaxed, pleaded and threatened by turns. The owners of the placers had put their price upon the worthless creek bed, and they declared that unless it were paid not a rail should be laid upon it. Arbitration succeeded in some instances. All claims for damages were, however, settled in the end, and one evening late in December, 1881, the first passenger train came puffing into South Butte, loaded down with a hilarious crowd. It was met at the depot by one equally as hilarious and boisterous. A large number of Butte's most prominent citizens had walked down to the depot to welcome the little narrow gauge affair. Many a bottle was unstoppered over the event that night, for the railroad had come and Butte was happy.

On September 8, 1883, the golden spike was



HON. ABRAHAM F. BRAY

There are self-made men and self-made men. The former are they who drift along upon the stream of life with wind and current in their favor, and was finally anchored in the wealth-laden waters of a gray-haired, gold-bottom harbor. They become rich in money and goods because they couldn't help being so. The world calls these self-made men.

The latter are they who have fought their way in life from the hour time was called at the family parting

when the boardless youth kissed a fair farewell upon the lips of the aged mother who bore him, and boldly entered upon the struggle and combat before him. Of such is Hon. Abraham F. Bray. No primitive lined pathway was opened in the possession of wealth, or to the fruition of ambitious hopes in Mr. Bray. The shining sword of a Christian seemed to guard the portals of both when the struggling but determined young man approached them, but with a courage which

knows not defeat, with a determination which scores adverse conditions; with an industry which battles steadily, and with an honesty of purpose and many independent written all over his frank, open countenance, he won the confidence of all, and at the same time an honored place at the very top of the business ladder, where he now enjoys the distinction of owning and managing the largest, most complete and best stocked first-class exclusively wholesale grocery es-

tablishment in the state, if not in the entire northwest. That is the kind of a self-made man Mr. Bray is.

So thoroughly has Mr. Bray gained the confidence of the entire community that he has been frequently called upon to represent the people in legislative and business bodies where a progressive people require the services of a progressive man in every instance. Mr. Bray met the expectations of his constituents. His records in the half-dozen trans-Mississippi con-

grosses and in the legislative halls of the state, to which he has been accredited by the people of Butte, evidence his faithfulness to the trusts reposed in him.

Mr. Bray has the good fortune to be united to one of the most estimable of ladies, who has been, in every sense of the word, a true, faithful helpmate to him. To his noble wife Mr. Bray owes much of the success which attend-

ed his business ventures during the past decade. He well knows the value of the counsel of a prudent wife and of the happiness and contentment with which she invests a home. His is a model one, which is reflected by a most interesting and industrious group of little ones. Every young man in the city would do well to emulate the industry, the perseverance and the ambition of Abraham F. Bray.

the city made history very fast during those stirring days.

The new county had no court house. The building of one had become an imperative necessity. All admitted that; but all could not agree where it should be located. One party favored the purchase of the Caplice building on the corner of Montana

and the site on West Granite was favored by a small majority. The truth of history, however, demands the recording of the fact that a large majority of the taxpayers of the county voted for the purchase of the Caplice building. The county commissioners called for plans and specifications. Several were received. The one accepted provided for a two story building with a basement, the latter to be so arranged as to answer for the accommodation of city officers, the whole to cost not to exceed \$90,000. The building, however, minus the basement, cost about \$100,000.

To illustrate how public business was conducted in those days an incident or two may be referred to. The county commissioners advertised for bids to furnish the hardware for the building. A prominent citizen who was then the head of a large hardware firm, put in a bid. The chairman of the board, who was in the same line of business, called upon and received from Clerk Henry S. Clark the sealed bid. He opened it, glanced at the bid, folded it up, put it in his pocket and adjourned the board for two days. When it again met another bid was received from the house of which the chairman was proprietor, offering to furnish the required supplies at six dollars less. That second bid was accepted by the board and the gentleman making the first bid was left to meditate upon slips between cups and lips. It cannot be denied, however, that the chairman of the board economized to the extent of six dollars for the benefit of the taxpayers. Therefore the other hardware man was the only one out and injured.

Some time after the board entered into a contract with itself to furnish the galvanized iron for the court house for \$3,500. A local paper called the attention of the board to the provision in the revised statutes which prohibited the board from entering into contracts in which any one of its members was



VIEW ON THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD—NEAR MONTANA CITY

driven on the Northern Pacific at Gold creek. The same year Anaconda was laid out and on August 1, 1886, the Montana Union went into active operation. But very

MANY NOTABLE EVENTS

had taken place in Butte in the meantime. For

and Park streets which, it was contended, could be remodeled inside to answer all purposes for a few years, at least. Another party favored the purchase of the grounds upon which the present court house stands and the construction of a building in harmony with its purposes. The matter was left to a vote of

THE STORY OF BUTTE



MILES J. CAVANAUGH.

Miles J. Cavanaugh is the son of Miles Cavanaugh of Helena, now a member of the federal land commission and a well known superintendent of mines. At one time the elder Mr. Cavanaugh was superintendent of the Oxnard mine in Butte, and owner of several now valuable mining properties in this city. The subject of our sketch was born at Denver, Colo., October 25, 1884. With his parents he came to Butte in 1894. He attended the public schools of this city, and his name appears in the list of pupils attending the old Central school, which has been placed in the corner alone of this building at its erection many years ago. The Central school building was since torn down to make room for the new Public Library building. In 1901 Mr. Cavanaugh was one of the three first graduates

of the Butte High school, the other two being Merlana Mong and Josephine Butler. After leaving the High school he worked in the mines under his father as a stationary engineer. In 1908 he attended business college in Helena, and later entered the law office of Carter & Clayberg as a student. He remained with them until January, 1909, when he was admitted to the bar. He has since practiced his profession, first in Helena, and in 1904 he returned to Butte. For a little upwards of a year he has occupied his present offices at No. 117 North Main street. In 1902 Mr. Cavanaugh was sworn in as associate to Miss Aphasia Milst, a native of Montana, born in the Deer Lodge valley in 1872. Her father, Herbert A. Milst, was a well-known pioneer. They have two children, both girls.

a party. The contract was thereupon immediately sub-let to a second party to cure this defect, since it was necessary that the court house be built. Reference is made to these matters, not to recall the past foibles of good men—for they were, like Brutus, honorable men—but to illustrate characteristic practices of the times.

The peculiarities of other public officers will also be referred to, for this article is a truthful review of the early day doings of Butte and of Butte men. A city attorney was found to be short in his accounts. A committee was investigating his books and his presence was required to explain matters touching some entries. He was at his home, and Officer Lee P. Smith was dispatched to request his immediate attendance before the committee.

"All right," he said, "I will be ready in a moment."

Stepping into an adjoining room he put a bullet through his heart. That was his explanation. He paid the penalty of his crime with his death. Thousands of others have done the same thing, but losses at cards were not the cause of all the suicides.

INFLUX OF EASTERN CRIMINALS.

The advent of the Utah & Northern was the sign for the begining of troubles from other portions of the country, who made Butte their objective point. The fame of Butte had gone abroad and as buzzards flock to a feast so the most undesirable classes of other western states flocked to Butte. Among them were murderers, burglars and thieves of all grades, bums and men who proposed to live by the 'r's alone. Hold-ups and burglaries were daily and nightly occurrences. Mr. J. A. Hyde, then business manager and part owner of the Miner, was held up one night opposite the Presbyterian church. J. R. Wilson, city editor of the paper, was held up the next



CHARLES RANSOM LEONARD.

Senator Charles R. Leonard is one of the prominent actors of Butte. He was born of Iowa City, Iowa, and is 38 years old, and is a son of Prof. N. R. Leonard, for twenty-seven years the professor of mathematics and astronomy in the Iowa State university, and now editor and proprietor of the Fort Wayne Daily Gazette, the leading republican paper of northern Indiana. In 1891 Senator Leonard received the degree of bachelor of philosophy from that university, and in 1894 the degree of master of arts. In 1894 he graduated from the law department of the university and received the degree of L. L. B. Mr. Leonard engaged in the practice of law at Creston, Iowa, where he remained until 1896. In the spring of that year he was elected city attorney of Creston, but did not qualify,

owing to his falling health. He came to Butte and opened his law office in November, 1896, and enjoys an extensive practice. He is an ardent republican in politics. In 1892 he was a candidate for representative from Silver Bow county, but was defeated by a small majority. In 1894 he was nominated for state senator and was elected by the largest majority given in any one on the ticket. He was chairman of the judiciary committee in the senate, and was considered the leader of his party in that body. In the spring of 1904 Senator Leonard was chosen as the national republican committeeman for Montana, and during the campaign which followed was a staunch supporter of the national republican ticket. While he has been very prominent in politics, he has never sought po-

littest bowers, and his natural preferences are for his profession, in which he has had marked success. He makes warm friends and is

well known over the state. He was married in 1881 to Alice Example of Carthage, Illinois, and they have three interesting children.

night at the same place, and the editor escaped because the highwaymen knew he didn't have a cent. No attack of the Miner has since been held up. A meeting of several citizens was secretly held and a

offered to them. If such are found in the city after the expiration of 24 hours from the date of this notice they will be arrested, taken west of the city limits and horse-whipped.

"6-7-77."

These notices, printed upon sixteenth-sheet slips of paper, were scattered broadcast over the city during the night. The next evening Butte-bound

Thompson gave an exhibition of nerve which made her a heroine in the eyes of Butte people. Her husband, the doctor, was temporarily absent one evening. A slight noise in an adjoining room attracted her attention. Cautiously looking in she saw a burglar searching for valuables. Mrs. Thompson neither screamed nor fainted. Possessing the courage of a true daughter of the south, she took a pistol from a drawer near at hand and throwing open the door, opened fire upon the intruder. That worthy didn't hesitate a moment upon the order of his going, but went. At one bound he was at the partly raised window through which he had effected an entrance. Another bound took him through it, the glass rattling over his disappearing feet. A shot or two more hastened his departure. Dr. Thompson's residence was never afterwards troubled, burglars having lost their appetite for that particular locality.



RESIDENCE OF DR. DONALD CAMPBELL

committee appointed to notify all suspicious characters to leave the city. Henry Jacobs, the first mayor of the city, was chairman of the committee. It first formulated and caused to be printed a notice concluded in the following language:

"To All Whom It May Concern: You are hereby notified to leave Butte forthwith. This means all who do not seek work and will not accept work if

passengers reported seeing at least 200 hard-looking cases tie-walking on the Utah & Northern, heading for Salt Lake. Two or three suspicious looking characters who refused to walk were taken out to the other side of Missoula gulch and given a taste of the "black persnaller." They left and for a season burglaries, thieving and hold-ups ceased.

During the brief reign of terror the wife of Dr.

PAY ORE AT WATER LEVEL.

The years 1881-82 were prolific in events which had an important bearing upon the future of Butte. Developments had been made which established the permanency of some of its mines, but not of all. All who were here during the last years of the seventies will recall the anxiety with which the people of the place, especially miners, awaited the sinking of the Alice to the 500-foot level (water level), and that when it was completed and good ore reported, how the people of the camp threw up their hats and made the hills echo with their rejoicing. Paying ore at water level was the test of the stability of a mine. The eyes which had been turned toward the Alice were now turned toward the development of other equally as promising silver properties. Prospecting was stimulated and claim locations were almost daily made. Shafts were sunk, hoisting works were erected, and

mills were built, for the Alice, which was the then



DR. JOSEPH A. TREMBLAY

Silver Bow county's recently elected coroner, Dr. Joseph A. Tremblay, was born in St. Ambrose, near the city of Montreal, Canada, April 11th, 1858. Attending the public schools until his thirteenth year, he then took a course of seven years to St. Sulpice college in Montreal. After graduating he took up the study of medicine at Victoria University, Montreal, Canada, which he graduated in May, 1880 with the degree of M. D. and began to practice in Lac-Pedro, Canada, just opposite the city of Montreal. In October of 1880 he went to Marlborough, Massachusetts, where he remained seven years in practice continuously, holding a number of important public positions

meantime, among them three years as health officer, four years as a member of the school board, and one year as a member of the city council. Coming to Butte in the fall of 1888, he immediately began practice, opening an office in the Layson block, and later in the Tule block, where he is at present located. He has been county physician of Silver Bow county three years. He is a member and medical examiner of Montana Council No. 1, 188, of the Royal Arch chapter, and of Silver City branch of the Catholic Knights of America. He was married in September, 1879, to Miss Kate Nash of Milwaukee, Montana. They have had eight children, of whom six survive.

mining barometer of the district, was taking out paying ore at water level.

Butte was essentially a silver mining district in 1880-81. The Gagnon was being worked for its copper output, but the mindless wealth of red metal which lay buried in the great Anaconda, the Boston and Montana and the Butte and Boston properties was not yet more than half suspected. A hundred foot shaft had been sunk upon the Anaconda for the silver and gold the ore contained. Sinking ceased for a time in the fall of 1881, and a report gained credence that there was nothing in the prospect worth going after.

During this year the old Lexington mill was doing yeoman service in advertising Butte's resources. It was also doing something toward adding to the wealth of the enterprising owner, the late A. J. Davis. Portions of the old mill still stand at the intersection of Broadway and Arizona street, and directly east of the little brick residence which Judge Davis occupied at that time. Judge Davis, from the time of his coming to Butte, made his presence felt in many enterprises which materially forwarded the interests of the town, as well as himself. To those who were not intimately acquainted with him Judge Davis appeared to be a reserved, taciturn man, but there were others who better knew him. For such he was genial and pleasant and seemed delighted to talk over old times and the changes which years had wrought.

The sale of the Lexington properties, the eclipsing of the great red end of the old mill by the larger new one built half way between Walkerville and Centerville are familiar facts to the people of Butte who take an interest in mining matters; hence, the story need not be told here. But speaking of Walkerville recalls an event that happened there about this time which created a greater sensation in Butte and vicinity

than anything which had happened since its settle-



JOHN MAGUIRE

The history of theatrical entertainments in Butte is inseparably connected with the name of John Maguire. He is the pioneer actor and manager of stage attractions on the west side. He gave the first performance in Butte in 1881, appearing in a few of his many melodramatic entertainments. The building in which he rendered his services was the first frame structure erected in Butte, and stood where the M. & M. brick block now stands, and was occupied by King & Lowry as a gambling house. No orchestra or music of any kind added attraction to a show in those days, Maguire being a whole show in himself. The most building used as a theater was the frame

structure erected by Ray & Foster on the ground now occupied by the grocery establishment of F. J. Murphy. It was christened by Maguire upon his second visit to Butte in 1875. This time he had an orchestra, a violinist, a cornetist, and a trombonist whose names is not recalled. It was a sort of gas-pump-piano arrangement, each choosing his own key, and each trusting to his wits and muscle to carry him first under the wire. But everything went in those days, as long as the audiences were pleased, and pleased they were. Flunks resting upon empty rail seats suffered for seats, and caddies held in

gives by talks driven in a searching answer to the lights. Mr. Maguire made his third visit to Butte in July, 1898, and presented a few more of his monologues extemporaneously in the frame building now standing on the north-east corner of Main and Broadway. It is the first two-story frame building built in Butte, and was used by Maguire's fraternity for its stated meetings. Al Dressen's photograph gallery now occupies

the old theater of over twenty years ago. "Yankee" Phelan, the Victorian and Rawhide company, Nells Ford and Katie Patman, in the order named, followed the pioneer actor and filled in the years between 1878 and 1881, playing where they could until finally a hall was opened by Maguire in 1886 as a regular theater. He then made a tour of the state, returning to Butte in time to arrange for his appearance in the first

Miners' Union hall. But when in process of completion it came down one night with a crash and with it his hopes of making the hall a Terriblestheim revival. Broadway hall was then fitted up for theatrical entertainments, and Mr. Maguire, as its manager, commenced looking after the city. He has ever since been engaged in catering to the tastes of Butte theatergoers, an office in which he is the right man in the right place. As man-

ager of the Markey, Mr. Maguire leaves nothing undone to entertain the public. The same may be said of his management of the Anaconda theater. It may also be truthfully added that no theatrical manager in the entire west has a finer hold upon the respect and confidence of the public than the genial, accommodating, whole-souled John Maguire. His name stands at the top of the list as one who delights to please his fellow men.

The little thing was scarcely four years of age. She was a lovable child, bright and cheerful, and worshipped by her father. He was a wood-hauler, and the little one was in the habit of meeting him every evening as he returned from work. One evening the child asked her mother the usual question:

"Mamma, may I go to meet papa?" and received the usual reply: "Yes, darling," and the little thing, with toddling steps and beaming face, went from the house though not to greet her papa, as the tragic event proved. For some reason, explainable only upon the hypothesis that she missed the right path and took a trail leading to an unfrequented part of the surrounding forest, the child was not met by her father, as he was accustomed. She never again met him. Of course, the first question he asked upon entering his home was:

"Where is Mary?"

"Didn't she meet you?" inquired the astonished mother. "She left me a few minutes ago for that purpose."

Search was immediately instituted by the alarmed parents, but the little girl could not be found. A narrow extended area was gone over and shouts and calls were uttered at nearly every step, but the child could not be seen nor heard. The now thoroughly frightened parents called on their neighbors and each interested himself in the search, but still the little one could not be found. The news that the child was lost reached Walkerville, and searching parties were formed and the hunt kept up all night without success. The next day a systematic search was carried on, large numbers from Walkerville, Centerville and Butte joining in. Every gulch, hillside and mountain top for miles to the north, east and west of the house was carefully scanned by an army of sympathizing men, but neither the child nor signs of its presence were found. Some parties reported seeing the tracks of a large animal in



ROBINSON & FRANKLIN BUILDING

ment, although it had no relation to mines and mining.

BUTTE'S LOST CHILD.

Scores of children have been lost and found in and around Butte during the past twenty-five years. Anxious mothers and excited fathers have searched

streets, alleys and byways in quest of transient missing ones. But never in the history of Butte did a lost child create such intense interest and cause such a general search as did the little girl who so suddenly disappeared from her home above Walkerville in 1888.

THE STORY OF BUTTE

the forest north of the house, but they could not be traced, nor were shreds of clothing or any parts of the

little one's apparel discovered. The search, however, was not discontinued for several days until hopes of finding the child, dead or alive, had fled from the most sanguine. Even the poor parents had given up their beloved one as irrevocably lost, and passed the weary days in silent tears and unspoken grief before the last searching party left for its home.

About all came to the conclusion that the child had wandered off into the forest and, being overcome by fatigue and fear, had crawled into a clump of bushes and fallen asleep, where a bear, mountain lion or wolf had scented, found and devoured it. This theory was probably the correct one, for two or three years afterwards a party of prospectors found a little shoe and several pieces of clothing outside a dense growth of bushes, and looking further they discovered what were doubtless fragments of the bones of the unfortunate little one.

There are many in and around Butte today who joined in the search for the lost child. Parents become resigned and reconciled to the loss of a loved one, confined and buried, but battling grief sweeps resignation as the parents' imaginations picture their innocent, helpless darling in the cruel clutch and pitiless fangs of a wild beast, or suffering the tortures of starvation while its feeble, unavailing cries for "papa" and "mamma" find no response in a succoring hand. Those poor English parents tasted that sorrow and the searches felt its presence, for man, wherever placed, is only human.

THE FIRST SMELTER.

Fourteen years before the site for the Anaconda smelter was located, Mr. Joseph Ramsdell and others built a little furnace for smelting copper ore at the foot of the hill and a short distance below the Parrot mine. It was a crude affair, but no cruder than the remarks placer miners made about them and their work at that time. One said:

"Ramsdell is a d——d fool to buck rock on a hill while gold can be found at the bottom of it."



JOEL S. SHROPSHIRE

John A. Shelton was born near Fairfield, Iowa, February 25, 1866. He attended public school at the academy at Pleasant Plain until entering the state college at Ames, from which he graduated in 1888, representing his college in the state oratorical contest at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. That winter he was elected by the representatives of the 22nd general assembly of Iowa as first assistant clerk of the house. Later he went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, and took a course having special reference to his intended profession, the law, in the University Department of the Michigan University.

After receiving from that institution the degree of master of science. During vacation he studied law in the office of Cummings and Wright of Des Moines, Iowa, and in the fall of 1891 went to the law school at Iowa City. Completing a two years' course there, he returned to the office of Cummings & Wright, with whom he remained till coming to Butte in September, 1893. He was admitted to practice in this state in 1895 and is now practicing in all the state and federal courts. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Butte representative of the Commercial Lawyers Association.

Among the prominent public men of this city whose life should be an inspiration to all young men, showing, as it does, what perseverance can accomplish, is Joel S. Shropshire. Born in Lumberton, New Jersey, August 15th, 1844, he attended the public schools there and in Philadelphia, and later those of Vinton, Iowa, until October 20, 1861, when he enlisted as a private in the Fourteenth Iowa Infantry. As a soldier of the union forces he participated in the capture of Fort Mifflin in February, 1862. At the battle of Shiloh, April 6th, 1862, he was captured and was confined in several southern prisons, among them those of Mobile, Alabama, and Montgomery, Alabama, and Macon, Georgia. He was paroled at Huntsville, Alabama, after an imprisonment of 43 days. He was given a furlough and went home, returning to his command at St. Louis, Mo., in January, 1863, having been previously exchanged. He participated in the battle of Fort de Russy, on the Red river in Louisiana. At the battle of Mansfield in the same state, he was again captured and confined at Tyler, Texas, until the close of the war. While he was in prison he took a course of private study.

dies and after the war returned home and entered the Tipton High School. After leaving there he taught the city school of Rochester, Cedar county, Iowa, one term. Purchasing an interest with his brother, John P. Harpshire, who was a practical workman in the harness business, and working at the bench himself, he learned the trade of a harness maker. He first opened business in Clarence, Iowa, but in 1886 the shop was moved to Burlington, Tama county, Iowa, where in 1890 Mr. Harpshire sold out his interest in the business and went to work as a groceryman, first at Tipton and later at Boone, Iowa. In 1888 he abandoned the trade and went to Omaha. Here he went to work as a laborer

in the Union Pacific shops, where for 22½ years he worked in that capacity, during which time he read law and studied shorthand. In 1812 he left the shops and entered the office of Heale & Thomas of Omaha, Neb., to practice. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1873. On the 14th day of July, 1873, he became connected with the legal department of the Union Pacific Railway company, first as chief clerk and subsequently as assistant attorney. December 1st, 1883, he was appointed general attorney of the Union Pacific for Montana, with headquarters at Butte. He has since held that position, consulting with it a general outside practice in all the courts of Montana. Mr. Harpshire was married October 23d, 1867, to Miss Air-

neline Hulsew, a native of the state of Iowa, by whom a daughter, Leorecia, was born in 1868. She married, in 1888, Mr. A. C. Jones of Omaha, and has made Mr. Harpshire the happy grandfather of three bright children, two boys and one girl. Mrs. Harpshire died July 16, 1873. Three years later he again married, this time to Mrs. Cananda Crowe of Omaha. They have no children. Mr. Harpshire is a member of St. John's lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Omaha, Nebraska lodge No. 1, K. of P., and is a P. U. C. and P. H. H. of the latter order. He is a member of Union Pacific lodge No. 11 of the A. O. U. W., composed entirely of Union Pacific employees of Omaha and of the Modern Woodmen of America, camp No. 123, also of

Omaha, and of Chester Post, O. A. K., of the same city, and of Butte camp No. 123 of the Woodmen of the World. In the election of 1894 he was elected on the republican ticket to the Fourth legislative assembly of Montana, and in that capacity showed marked interest in the welfare of this commonwealth and its people. His term expired in January, 1897. As a member of the K. of P. Mr. Harpshire has always taken a very great interest in that order and in 1885 compiled and published the only book that book had ever had—The K. of P. common law. It was the standard authority on jurisprudence in that order until the late revision of the order's laws in 1893 in the session of the Supreme lodge at Kansas City.

was all washed out, it would be deserted, and again be occupied by wolves, coyotes and jack rabbits. It was in 1864 when Ramsdell first struck the Parrot and found copper ore. But he had that faith which supplemented with perseverance will remove mountains. He worked the prospect, took out ore, smelted nearly four tons of copper, for which he received 28 cents a pound in St. Louis, and then sold the little make-shift to Mr. Charles Hendrie, a mill man who came over from Unionville, near Helena, to make a fortune.

This man Hendrie was something of an adventurer, the like of whom has been often seen and felt in Montana. He transferred all his Eastern property to his wife and then came out west to make what he could, intending to return when he had run the length of his rope. If he failed, he had a competence to fall back upon, secure in the name of his wife. He failed to make it stick in Butte, shook the dust of the place off his feet, and was never seen here more.

The Colorado smelter did the first successful copper smelting attempted in Butte, and the Gagnon mine furnished the ore. This smelter, when first built, had a daily capacity of only twenty-five tons; it now handles many times this quantity. From this small beginning came the mighty smelting industry of Butte. The smelters which have since been erected in and around Butte to handle Butte copper ore, including the Anaconda and Great Falls works, now handle about 7,000 tons daily, or 2,555,000 tons a year.

Reference is made to these facts simply to show what marvellous changes in copper ore smelting have taken place during the past sixteen or eighteen years.

FIRST QUARTZ MILLS.

Eight silver ore mills were built and in operation in Butte prior to 1880. They were not the complete expensive affairs of a decade later, but they evidenced



THE JUDGE DAVIS RESIDENCE—EAST BROADWAY

Another remarked: "I wouldn't give a whoop in h—— for all that Ramsdell or any one else will get out of the whole hill."

Still another doubted the soundness of Ramsdell's upper story.

A fourth thought "some friend of Ramsdell should whisper in his ear to keep a bright lookout for the foot-killer."

But about all united in the opinion that the place was a gold camp and nothing else, and that when that

the possibilities of the camp and pioneered the path to them. The first mill was a failure in the hands of its



WILLIAM E. CARROLL.

William E. Carroll, the son of the Rev. Alanson and Mary T. Carroll, was born December 24, 1855, at Independence, Mo. His father was a Presbyterian minister and lived at Independence till 1871, when he moved to Olathe, Kansas, residing there till 1880 and then returned to Independence. William E. Carroll received his education in the public schools of Olathe and Independence and completed an academic course at the high school of Kansas City. He in 1875 he entered the law office of John W. Clements of Independence. He applied himself to the study of law with able in 1880, and while

thus engaged made his living as local correspondent for the Kansas City Journal, Kansas City Star, and the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. In 1880 he entered the law department of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor as a special student, graduating from there June 20, 1890. Returning to Independence, he resumed his studies as a newspaper correspondent, in the meantime looking for a suitable location in which to enter upon the practice of his profession. Having thought much of the counsel of the late Horace Greely in going west, by the advice of friends he chose Butte as his future home and field of labor, leav-

ing there Nov. 1, 1890, having been admitted to practice in the Missouri courts Oct. 11, 1890. His office for a time was with Judge W. O. Rorer. In January, 1891, he formed a co-partnership with Mr. M. D. Leachy, since which time they have jointly occupied offices over the U. P. ticket office on the corner of Main and Broadway under the firm name of Carroll and Leachy. Mr. Carroll was admitted to practice in the Montana supreme court Jan. 4, 1892, and in the United States district courts February 12, 1891. He was married September 27, 1894, to Miss Annie Martin, daughter of J. T. and Elizabeth Martin.

W. L. Farlin built the second mill in 1873. It was known as the Dexter. It subsequently passed into the hands of W. A. Clark. The mill was dismantled years ago.

John Howe (now dead), formerly mayor of St. Louis, and afterwards Indian agent at Lemhi, Idaho, completed the third mill in 1876, and very properly named it the Centennial. It was located at the edge of the flat north of the present Butte Reduction Works. The old mill is now in its serene and yellow leaf, and has been for many years as silent as the tomb of the Capulets.

The same year Young & Roubensh built a mill on near Burlington. There was no Burlington then, and no Young & Roubensh mill now.

In 1877 Wilson, Lavell & McDermott built the Clipper mill, north of Walkerville.

The old Alice mill was built in 1878, the entire plant being leased by wages from Salt Lake. It worked ore from what was then known as the Ram bow ledge, now called the Alice.

The Silver Bow mill was built the same year by Talbot, Jones & Co. The old Highland mill, built

by Professor Swallow in 1862 formed a part of the old Silver Bow mill. The same year Robt. McMinn, de-



MAURICE DANIEL LEACHY

Maurice D. Leachy, of the son of Charles & Leachy, lawyer, corner of Main and Broadway is the son of John and Ellen Leachy and was born near Independence, Iowa, July 10th 1878. His youngest days were spent on his father's farm and at the age of 17 he began teaching the district school adjacent to that which he had formerly attended there he formed debating societies, which he came of great interest in the surrounding communities. Several men now prominent as such were first made to feel their power and ability as public speakers in the debates there conducted. After attending the Upper Iowa

University and being admitted to the sophomore year he was appointed to a scholarship in Highland Park college, graduating from there with the class of 1897. While there he attended a series of lectures at the Iowa College of Law. Coming to Colorado, he first located at Cripple Creek, but came to Butte in the fall of 1892 and became principal in the High school. After a satisfactory term in that capacity Mr. Leachy entered the law office of S. T. McDevide as student and law clerk. One year later he entered the office of William Beaman. December 24, 1894, he was admitted to the Montana bar, and was admitted

to practice in the United States court September 24, 1895. September 27th of the same year, at Newwala, Connecticut, he was married to Miss Annie E. Maynor. A daughter, Maurine Leachy, was born July 23d, 1896. Mr. Leachy is a member of the Knights of Pythias and at present is foreign correspondent of that order for Montana. As a delegate of the Y. M. C. he attended the organization of the grand council of that order in San Francisco in 1894. Mr. Leachy is a democrat in politics and was elected on the fusion ticket a member of the 19th legislative assembly of Montana from this county, and has

made a splendid record during the season just closed. He is associated in the practice of his profession with W.

H. Carroll and with him occupies offices over the Union Pacific ticket office, on the corner of Main and Broadway.

ceased, built a little mill on Brown's gulch. The output of the entire eight mills for the year 1878 was almost a million dollars.

For a comparatively new quartz mining camp these figures were encouraging. In 1880 they reached a

\$1,000,000 from its mines in 1880, it reached proportions which will be shown.

In the decade from 1880 to 1890 the population of the place had increased from 5,000 to over 30,000 souls. Butte had become the most important mining center in the world, a fact which stands unchallenged even at this day, when every silver mine and mill are practically closed.



LOOKING DOWN MAIN STREET—DECEMBER 1891

round million, and the population was estimated at nearly 5,000. Water level had been struck in some of the shafts—the Alice in particular—and the ore body had maintained its integrity in size, compactness and richness, pretty conclusive indications of the stability of the silver mines of the camp. All regarded them as such, and Butte flourished. It had passed the experimental stage and had become a mining center which year by year grew into importance, wealth and population. Starting with an output of

O'ROURKE'S FARO BOX.

At that period James Matthews conducted a billiard hall in a stone and brick building where D. J. Hennessy's mammoth dry goods and clothing store now stands. It was a favorite place of resort for many of the young men of the day who had no families with whom to pass their evenings, or who could lounge away their time in a club room, for at that time there were no club rooms in Butte. So Matthews caught them all, and their time passed pleasantly, if not profit-

ably, in his rooms. Johnnie O'Rourke was Mr. Matthews' assistant, and did all he could to amuse the boys, going as far even as to procure a faro box and faro chips for their especial use. O'Rourke did not and would not deal himself. He preferred to see the boys amuse themselves with it. But occasionally he would bet when any one of the boys would open a "snap." Some one of the party would put up, say, \$100 and constitute himself banker. Chips would be issued to any one wishing to play against the bank, but at no time could more chips be issued than there was money in the bank for their redemption. There was no limit to the game except the amount of money in the bank. A player could bet one dollar or one hundred dollars. O'Rourke seemed greatly to enjoy seeing others play, for he was always on hand when a "snap" was being played, looking on and watching the progress of the game. Occasionally the spirit of play would seize him, when he would lay a sum upon a card equal to the sum in bank, minus the redemption fund. He would always win, and as he raked down the pile in the bank he invariably remarked:

"What a lucky son-of-a-gun of a better I am."

One evening Joe Rosenthal started a "snap." Soon he had a gang of players around the table, and the game ran fast and furious.

O'Rourke was looking on as usual and not betting. Rosenthal was in luck and the game was winning heavily, and the dissatisfied growls of the losers. Presently O'Rourke made a bet. If he won he would break the bank. If he lost the bank's capital would be doubled. O'Rourke was as cool as an iceberg. Rosenthal set his teeth, but did not change color. He made one turn of the cards and O'Rourke won.

"What a lucky son-of-a-gun I am," exclaimed O'Rourke as he reached for and hauled down the money.

Rosenthal didn't call it by that name, and broadly

intimated there was something wrong with the box—that it was what was called a "snake-head" box, and would usserringly indicate when the cards were clipped



DR. WILLIAM LEONARD BENSON

Dr. W. Leonard Benson, the son of John T. and Ruth J. Benson, was born near Independence, Missouri, August 11, 1883. His father was a prominent stock raiser and was born in Independence, Missouri, in 1834, having resided in the west all his life. An agent for Russell, Majors & Waddell, the overland freighters, he made many trips into Montana in the early days having been one of the first to penetrate the Missouri from front to back to Wallington, Missouri. William Leonard Benson received his early education in the

country schools of Jackson county, Missouri, and afterwards took his M. B. degree in Odessa College at Odessa, Missouri, in 1899. He then entered the office of his uncle, Dr. C. F. Benson of Butler, Missouri, and began the study of medicine, completing his studies in the University of Louisville, Kentucky, from which he graduated in 1902. For a year thereafter he practiced with Dr. Benson above mentioned in Butler. After visiting the World's Fair in 1905 he went to Independence and associated himself in practice with Dr. J. F. Henry, an old and highly

just right what particular card would win on the turn.

O'Rourke resented the imputation and ended a rather lengthened wordy warfare by denouncing Rosenthal as a "bald-headed Jew." This language, together with the loss of his money, so incensed Rosenthal that he had O'Rourke arrested the next day. Being called upon the witness stand, Rosenthal testified that he had opened a "snop" at Matthews' the evening before; that O'Rourke, watching his opportunity, which occurred as the "snake-head" appeared, bet enough to break the bank; that in the wordy altercation which followed O'Rourke had called him (Rosenthal) most dreadful names, and, the witness getting excited, exclaimed: "He called me a dirty, low-lived, white-livered son of a ——— of a liar, and a bald-headed Jew," and Rosenthal, taking off his hat and pointing to his bald head, exclaimed: "All of which I am," meaning, of course, he was bald-headed. The crowd in attendance broke into roars of laughter and the court audibly smiled.

RECORD TO BE PROUD OF.

Butte is entitled to a long, white mark for its unflagging interest in school matters. It is a matter of record that no bond proposition for the building or betterment of its public schools was ever defeated by its people. It is true, negative votes have been cast

against bond propositions, but the majority in favor of them was, in every instance, so overwhelmingly large as to make the opposition appear comparatively in-



THOMAS A. GRIGO, M. D.

Dr. T. A. Grigo came to Butte, where offices are over the new postoffice, 11 East Broadway, was born on the Isle of France Edward, "the gem of the northern seas" in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, February 18th, 1861, and is the son of Dr. William Grigo, who, in addition to the practice of his profession, was at one time extensively engaged in the ship building industry, from which he accumulated wealth rapidly. After receiving a thorough preliminary education, and having read and as a brief time under his father and other physicians, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, in 1881,

two years after the death of his father, and graduated with honors from that institution four years later. The doctor spared neither time or money in acquiring a thorough knowledge of his profession, as is shown by letters of recommendation he has from Professors H. A. P. Frazee, D. Hayes Agnew, Provost William Pepper and others, men of world wide repute, with whom he had the good fortune to be associated during his student and after life. In the fall of 1897 the doctor located in Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania, where he

had a very extensive and successful practice as a physician and surgeon for over four years, during which time he kept up his studies at the Philadelphia hospital, a great deal of his time being spent at the WPA's Eye and University of Pennsylvania hospitals. In 1905 he received a special diploma in his specialty, the eye, ear, nose, throat and lungs, from the Philadelphia Polyclinic. In 1902, at the suggestion of Dr. Pepper, on account of failing health, due to overwork, he came west and spent six months recuperating on Lake Chelan, Washington. This



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lake is becoming famous as a pleasure and health resort and a hunters paradise. In October, 1901, the doctor is rated permanently in Butte to practice his specialty. The people of this place, who are not slow to measure the worth, ability and integrity of strangers, soon found him to be a man well trained in his profession, possessed of skill, good judgment and ability. He soon built up a lucrative practice, having the

confidence both of the profession and laity. The doctor is now well known throughout this great state, as well as the adjoining states having successfully performed some of the most difficult operations in his branch of surgery. The doctor is a member in good standing of A. P. & A. M., I. O. O. F., Woodmen of the World, Woodmen Circle, being medical examiner for the two last named societies. He is also a member of the

Pennsylvania State Medical society, Society of the Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania, the Medical association of Montana, the Silver Bow Medical society, the American Medical Association, and is one of the collaborators of the Montana state society to the Medical Journal, published in Portland, Oregon. He is progressive and alert, keeping in close touch with the leading institutions by adopting the latest and most

approved methods of treatment in his line. In conclusion it may be said that the doctor's offices are simply grand, are among the finest in the state, being fitted up with all the latest improvements. In 1900 the druggist, Mrs. Joanna S. Miller, a charming and accomplished young lady of his birthplace. They have three bright children, two boys and a girl, and live happily in their beautiful home, 315 West Broadway.

significant. If, as many contend, the churches and schoolhouses in a town or city are the barometers which indicate the elevation or depression of its moral sentiment, Butte had no reason to feel ashamed or hin-

Lutheran and some others were not only represented by large and influential memberships, but about all possessed roomy and comfortable brick or stone houses of worship. The school buildings and their equip-

ment were generally try to get along with as few building accommodations as possible, their purpose being to make all the money they can in the shortest possible time and then go to fatter lands to enjoy it. The first settlers of Butte were doubtless of this class, but a change came over the spirit of their dreams with the discovery and assurance of the stability of its quartz lodes. The desire to build permanent homes and set up family altars was then born among them, and that desire is still with them. It finds expression in the magnificent public buildings and private residences; in the long lines of telegraph and telephone wires; in the many miles of electric and cable railways; in the costly water works, and in the theaters and other places of amusement in the city. These all indicate the desire of the people to make Butte their permanent home, and "to stay by it," as the phrase goes.

SOME EARLY SUICIDES.

Suicides before the eighties were few. Reference has been made to City Attorney Smith's taking off over the pistol route. Prior to his suicide the mania had confined itself to social outcasts and to those in the lower walks of life. About this time the mania broadened the area of its visitations and attacked those whose social and business positions would seem to shield them from this resort of the despondent or the hypochondriac. The case of George C. Randolph was a particularly sad one. Randolph was a bright young lawyer, and was at one time in partnership with ex-Associate Justice W. H. Bewick. He was highly respected by all who knew him, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his more intimate companions. But regardless of these manifestations of friendship his life was apparently unsatisfactory, and the community was startled one morning to learn that he had taken his own life by means of morphine, in a room of a Main street lodging house.



THE BUTTE REDUCTION WORKS.

The Butte Reduction Works has been in operation for some ten years. It was originally the property of a stock company, but in

1900 was bought by W. A. Clark for \$300,000 and since then has been owned and operated by that gentleman. Until the past year

its capacity has been 150 tons per day, but last the improvements were completed which gave it a daily capacity of 300 tons and it

now ranks second with the other great smelters of Butte. Its chief ore supply comes from the mines owned by the original owner.

initiated among any of its Eastern sisters of corresponding population so long ago as the early eighties. All the leading Christian denominations, the Catholics, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, M. E. Church, M. E. Church South, Baptist, Christian, Congregational,

methods were equally commendable, all being in line with the advanced educational ideas of the time.

In fact, the city and its public and private buildings and enterprises were built and completed by a people who proposed to make Butte their home, and

THE STORY OF BUTTE

H. C. Bodley was as bright a young business man as



DOCTOR EDWIN A. BROOKE.

Though born in Prince George county, Maryland, in February, 1861, the subject of our sketch may justly claim to be a true apportioner of Montana manhood, for he was with his parents in Helena in 1871, and after receiving a public school education in the city of Helena spent several years among the rock ranges and mountains of this state before going to Georgetown college at Washington, D. C., to take a course in medicine. Having finished there he went to the University of Maryland, graduating from there in 1887 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery. Returning to Helena he established himself in practice and was soon appointed physician and surgeon to the Elk Horn Mining

Company with headquarters at Elkhorn, Montana. Leaving there in 1890 he returned to Helena and one year later came to Butte. In the fall of 1891 Dr Brooke left Butte and located in Washington, D. C., practicing there until July of the past year when he returned to Butte and established himself in his present office in the Baltimore block No. 11 West Park street. While in Washington Dr Brooke took advantage of the many opportunities thus presented to greatly add to his store of medical knowledge by attending the various colleges and hospitals and the special advantage afforded at Washington by the National Medical Museum and the Smithsonian Institution.

Dr Brooke was a slavey member and the first presiding officer of Queen City Lodge, L. O. O. F., at Helena. The doctor is also a charter member and ex officio physician of the National Trust, No. 1, Knights of the Maccochea of Washington, D. C. Dr Brooke was married to Miss Rose C. Browning, a native of Virginia, in April, 1891. They have one child, Rose A. Brooke born April 26, 1893. Dr Brooke is conversant and is now practicing with Dr. O. B. Whitford one of this city's foremost physicians. Besides being a skillful physician, Dr. Brooke is a social and pleasant gentleman beloved by all associated with him whether it be in a professional capacity or otherwise.

slackening his speed, he mounted the broad stairway



DR. O. B. WHITFORD.

Dr. O. B. WHITFORD was born in Moscow, Idaho, Nov. 4, 1854. He attended the public schools of Indiana and later the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1882. Accompanied by his wife (formerly Miss Mary Jane Taylor, a native of Ohio, to which he was married Nov. 28, 1884) he went to Nebraska, where he took up land and acquired a laudable interest in the land on which one-half of Omaha is now located. In 1884, Dr. and Mrs. Whitford crossed the plains and went to Packer's Peak, where the doctor engaged in mining and the practice of medicine until 1894, when they removed to Virginia City, Montana, arriving there July 15th. of that

year. Here they lived for five years, and in 1899 they removed to Ordur, Creek and later to Rochester and thence to Deer Lodge. Here Mrs. Whitford died on July 6th, 1899. The doctor remained in Deer Lodge until 1913 when he removed to Butte and became the occupant of one of the few good houses in this city at that day. He still occupies the same house and during the twenty-two years intervening has had a continuous and large practice, enjoying the high esteem of all for his skill as a physician and his character as a man. There were three children born to him by his first wife, one—Chas. B. Whitford, now of Hot Springs, Ark., a grad-

uate of Bennett Medical College of Chicago, Roman Catholic, wife of R. H. Callahan of Butte, and Henrietta, wife of T. H. McGinnis of Butte. The doctor married the present Mrs. Whitford at Deer Lodge, December 2nd, 1901, her maiden name being Susan L. Swerney, a native of Peoria, Wisconsin, and daughter of John L. Swerney, a Montana pioneer, now residing at Missoula, this state. They have had one child, O. B. Whitford, Jr., who died in his seventeenth year. Dr. Whitford has been quite prominent in Butte's history, having served at different times as alderman, mayor and health officer. While in Deer Lodge he officiated for three years as surgeon for the

state penitentiary. On the organization of the Old Timer's Association of Silver Bow county the doctor was elected president and delivered a very interesting address. He has also been prominent in the A. P. and A. M., and is a past master of the Butte lodge. In 1911 he surrendered the gavel as the result of a charge of infidelity, but upon trial by the Grand Lodge he

was acquitted of the charge and is still a member in good standing and of prominence in the order. Dr. Whitford is a man of very liberal ideas, great originality, and a deep thinker.

Like the usual Montanan Dr. Whitford has had a great deal to do with mining, but although the owner of many promising pieces of property he has not yet made a sufficient fortune to retire upon.

leaving to the second floor and commenced ascending to the top. There was room enough overhead for the horse, but not enough for his rider, and Bodley easily, if not gracefully, loosened his feet from the stirrups

tiger." Whether he got badly clawed in his last encounter with the ever-watchful animal, or whether he got tired and disgusted with the monotonous whirr of cards and the sight of green cloth is not known, but one night after play, to the amazement and horror of his friends, he committed suicide. With all his physical courage Bodley was a moral coward. He preferred facing death to facing the success and jibes of an uncharitable world.

Some time afterwards, Schoefflin, the associate of Editor Ziegenfuss in issuing "Western Montana," put

he permitted some matter to enter the columns of the Miner which severely and very unjustly reflected upon the good name of a young lady. The father of the girl—for she was a mere girl at that time—called upon Ziegenfuss for an explanation. It didn't fit the case at all. The whole situation was then explained by the father to Ziegenfuss, who frankly acknowledged his error, and agreed to rectify it in the next issue of the paper. No notice of it was taken in the next issue, nor in the next. The father procured an old sawed-off Colt's pistol and proceeded to the Miner office. Ziegenfuss was down stairs at the time. When the father arrived "Zieg" called him up stairs. A few words satisfied the indignant parent that neither a retraction of the charge nor an apology for its appearance would be made in the Miner. Drawing the old Colt's, the incensed father aimed it point blank at the head of the offender. A slight movement upon the part of Ziegenfuss placed his head out of the path of danger, and the great hall went plowing into the wall, making a hole through which a good sized pup could run. Gathering the shooter around the waist with a bear's hug, Ziegenfuss, who weighed at least 200 pounds, bore his slight but terry assailant to the head of the stairway, from whence, without loosening his death-like grip, he rolled over and under his assailant to the foot of the stairs, where help could be obtained. Shaking himself loose from his passenger down the stairway, Ziegenfuss picked up the pistol, which had fallen from the hand of his badly squeezed and dazed and bruised companion in the descent, and, running through the composing room in the rear, deli through the back door and was not again seen in the office for a week. Arrests followed, but the matter was settled before it proceeded far into the court. This, however, is the first instance in Montana in which a pistol was employed to beat a truth into an editor's head.

The first newspaper published in Butte appeared in



VIEW ACROSS MISSOULA VALLEY—THE BIG BUTTE IN THE BACKGROUND

and slid over the back of the horse to the steps behind, leaving the animal to pursue his pilgrimage alone. This he safely did, while Bodley stood below admiring the highly sensational equine performance. The daring horse was subyogged down the stairway at night, none the worse for his perilous undertaking.

Bodley, like many other adventurous, fearless young bloods, occasionally delighted to "huck the

a bullet through his brain rather than explain his shortage as bartender to the proprietor.

A SHOT AT ZEIGENFUSS.

Speaking of Ziegenfuss recalls the fact that he is the only editor ever shot at in his sanctum in Montana. Ziegenfuss was editor of the Miner for about eight months. During his brief career upon that journal

1870, with George B. Johnston editor and H. T. Brown business manager. Brown was known as the



REV. WILDER NUTTING.

Rev. Wilder Nutting, pastor of Trinity Church, came to Montana from Kansas in 1870. With four others two of whom Jacob Mills and Rev. C. Small remain and are well known in the state, he joined the Methodist mission in 1868, making at that time fifteen ministers at that denomination in the entire state. His first circuit extended from Missoula to Helena City, Idaho, a distance of 250 miles up the better part valley and over the main range of the Rocky mountains, and included stations preaching points. The last charge arrived before Trinity was Miles City. Born in Illinois in 1834, he was brought by his parents, without being conside-

red, to Kansas in 1852, where he lived, with the exception of a year or so spent on the Pacific coast, until he came to Montana. He left college while in the junior year of the course, attended the theological seminary at Rochester, N. Y., one year and directed Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill., two years. He was married at Miles, Montana, to Miss Anna Coffin in 1861. He has been an ardent prohibitionist from the organization of the party to the present time and was elected as delegate to the last two national conventions of the party and was one of the electors on the last presidential ticket. He is of Yankee stock and the second of six

"Lenn Job Artist." He earned the name, and afterward the reputation of being the most successful newspaper manager who ever took charge of a plant in Montana. For many years, indeed as long as he was connected with it, he made the Miner pay a dividend of 12 per cent a year upon a capitalization of \$14,000. The Miner and the Inter Mountains, the latter being established in 1881, worked ably, continuously and zealously to forward the interests of the city. Though born amid the strife and contention incident to a young, aggressive and prosperous mining camp, they have remained singularly free from the more glaring faults of early day journals, which took much of their coloring from their rougher environments. Other journals have earnestly championed the interests of Butte and done their full share in calling attention to its comparatively boundless resources, and to maintain its standing as an orderly, law-abiding community of people.

BUTTE DURING THE EIGHTIES.

In 1885 Butte was the liveliest and most prosperous place of its population in the world. This is saying a great deal, but facts bear out the assertion. The city had extended in every direction. Most of its trade

children, all but one of whom live within the state, also the parents. He is a thoroughly western man, and identified with the interests of the state. Since the above was written Mr. Nutting has been called by the board of trustees of Montana Wesleyan University to be the agent at that institution, which work he took up the first of this year. His place as pastor of Trinity was taken by Rev. Jacob Mills, who has served some of the best churches in the state, besides being a winning rider for six years and served the University for a year and a half, doing good work in all positions. He is one of the leading members of the conference.

LIBRARIAN JOHN FRANCES DAVIES has had executive charge of the Butte Free Public Library from its inception, and the exceptional success of the institution, has been, in a large extent, due to his scholarship, experience and executive ability. Mr. Davies was born at Rockland, Me., in 1852. His father was a native of Boston of Welsh parentage. On his mother's side he traces his ancestry back to the earliest colonial times. He was graduated with a brilliant record from the Rockland High school, and from Tufts University at Waterville, Maine. From the latter institution he received the degree of A. B. in 1881, and of A. M. in 1884.

had heretofore been confined to Main street, between Park on the south and Quartz on the north, but from



LIBRARIAN JOHN FRANCIS DAVIES.

During his college course, he taught three terms in the common schools of Maine, besides engaging in other vocations in which college boys are apt to put in their leisure time. The first year after graduation, he had charge of a stationery engine in his native city, and began what developed into his life work at Pawtucket, R. I. In May 1882 at Pawtucket, and later in the year at Woonsocket also in Rhode Island, in collaboration with other experts, his work consisted in the organization of the library and the preparation of a printed catalogue. In 1883, Mr. Davies was called to St. Louis, where he remained for ten years in charge of the li-

brary department of the Public Library, leaving this position to take up his work in Butte in all of his positions, Mr. Davies has been characterized by careful and intelligent attention to his duties. He has enjoyed the confidence and respect of his associates, and the cordial support of the patrons of the libraries with which he has been connected, while his work has ever had the commendation of his superiors and of the highest authorities in his chosen profession. The following extract from the review of the Butte Free Public Library Catalogue in the Library Journal of September 1884 is in line with many testimonies to his efficiency: "He has ac-

accomplished a great deal in an astonishingly short time and the Butte Public Library is to be congratulated in beginning its career with a printed catalogue, which in too many libraries is an oft-sought only after years of makeshift and delay.

Among Montana educators Mr. Davies holds a high rank. He is regarded as a thorough business man, a well equipped scholar and an indefatigable worker. He is a member of the American Library Association, the National Geographic Society, and of other national educational bodies.

Besides the routine of his library work, he has also been actively employed in addresses and the presentation of papers for conventions and other bodies. His paper on the "Relations Between Libraries and Schools" delivered before the State Teachers' Association in 1895 received much favorable notice. At the State Teachers'

Convention in March 1898, which he attended as a delegate from the State Chamber of Commerce, he prepared the report on the "Handbook of Mining in Silver Bow County." His pamphlet on the "Great Dynamic Explosions at Butte" is the only permanent record of that awful calamity. The "Cities of Montana," of which he is joint author, is largely used in the schools of the state, and is recognized as an authority for the private citizen. His work, "Our Montana Home," was awarded the first prize by the State Teachers' Association as the best patriotic state song, and has had a wide circulation.

He was married in September 1894, at Leavenworth, Kentucky, to Blanche M. Ross, daughter of Dr. W. M. Ross of that city. Mrs. Davies is a lady of exceptional culture and refinement and her many noble qualities are highly appreciated in Butte and other parts of the state.

1880 to 1885 deep and profitable trade channels had been opened upon East and West Park streets, East and West Broadway, East and West Granite, and East and West Quartz, while private residences began to make their appearance as far west as Missouri gulch. The building and trade of the city, however, had merely kept pace with the annually increasing output of its mines; for Butte never was a "boom" town. From its laying out in 1866 to the present day the growth of the city has been natural and healthy. Its newspapers have called outside attention to its mineral resources, but in no instance have their representations exceeded the truth. The annual output of its mines bears affirmative testimony to this declaration. Let us see if it does not.

As has been stated, the yield of Butte places up to 1870 reached \$9,000,000. From the most reliable sources of information at hand the product of its quartz mines from 1870 to 1880 was \$3,000,000. During the same period the yield of its pit area was \$1,000,000, a total of \$4,000,000 for the decade ended

Trinity M. E. Church, early known as Centerville M. E. church, has a history dating back more than a dozen years to a small frame building, now used as a dwelling, on E Center street, which was sold and the first build-

ing erected on the present site in 1868. Also a four room parsonage, both costing a little over four thousand dollars, during the pastorate of Rev. Joel Vasey, who was the first pastor, after the work was separated from Walker-

ville. Following him Revs. J. A. Gutter and C. W. Benson, respectively, served the charge for two years each. During the last year of Mr. Benson's service a subscription was started for improvements and to pay off the debt

which subscription amounted to \$140.

Rev. Wilbur Nutting was appointed to the work in August, 1886, since which time the church and parsonage have been improved to the amount of over five thousand



TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, CENTERVILLE

dollars, making one of the best properties in the state, with a seating capacity in the auditorium of 400 and ac-

commodation in the Sunday school rooms for 500 children. The church membership has more than doubled during the

past year and the Sunday School is the largest in the state numbering over 400. The church is located on N.

Main street, No. 311, and is a credit to the city and to all who have labored for and contributed to its building.

business houses with the others, and many private residences with the central station. Butte was a city in

THE STORY OF BUTTE

1880. From 1880 to 1885 the output of Butte's quartz mines was \$26,606,000.

Yield of placers, including 1870, \$9,000,000; quartz output from 1870 to 1880, \$3,000,000; placer output from 1870 to 1880, \$1,000,000; quartz output from 1880 to 1885, \$26,606,000. Total, \$39,006,000.

Taking into consideration that real active quartz developments, outside the Lexington and Alice, did not commence before the advent of the Utah & Northern, December 21, 1881, and that more prospecting for mines was being done than was development work on those discovered, it will be conceded that the output of the place was truly phenomenal. And, as has been stated, the city had kept pace only with its mineral development.

The original area of Butte City proper covered a little over 150 acres. The locators of the townsite doubtless thought that area was amply sufficient to contain every house which would be built in Butte. It was a reasonable surmise with the lights before them, for the boundaries of the place were marked out thirty years ago. Placer mining camps rise, fall and decay within half that period of time. If Butte had been one, there would be no Butte—only its name—today, and 150 acres would be large enough to hide its ruins. But the buried wealth of the surrounding hills coaxed holding works and mills and habitations and laborers and families and civilization far beyond its narrow confines, and the stranger would declare that Butte was spread all over the ground from South Butte to Walkerville and from Meaderville to the Big Butte, bounded by a circle nearly three miles in diameter. In the period between 1885 and 1890 street car tracks began pointing in every direction. Telephone and telegraph wires connected nearly every



THOMPSON G. HEINE, M. D.

Thompson G. Heine was born in King's county, New Brunswick, May 23, 1863. After graduating from the Normal school at Fredrickton, N. B., he taught for three years in the public schools of the province and then came to Minneapolis, entering the college of Physicians and Surgeons and later the Minnesota Eclectic College which is now merged into the medical department of the University of Minnesota. Graduating in 1888, he located in Centralia, Washington, but shortly afterward came to Philadelphia, Montana, where he was surgeon to the Combination Mining company, Hope Mining company, Puritan Mining company and

Bismarck Katecan Mining company. Here he also conducted a private hospital known as Dr. Heine's Hospital. Taking a special course under Drs. Norris and Wallace in the University of Pennsylvania and receiving from them a diploma of special instruction, he went to London, England, working in the Morefield Hospital of Ophthalmology and at the same time taking a course at the Golden Square Hospital there making a specialty of diseases of the eye, throat and ear. Returning to America he finally located in Butte in his present office with Dr. Heine, November 1, 1898. Dr. Heine was married April 24, 1892 to Elsie W. Sharp, a native of New Brunswick.



TOM R. MOORE, M. D. C. M.

This gentleman was born in Washington county Maine, in 1866. His father, Paul R. Moore, has been a practicing physician for forty years. The preliminary education of Tom R. Moore was in the public schools of the province of New Brunswick, Canada, until his 15th year. With the degree of Bachelor of Arts he graduated from Mt. Allison college at the age of 19 years. He then went to Keegan and became a student of medicine at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland. After five years there and at different hospitals throughout England and Scotland, he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery. He remained abroad visiting the

hospitals of London, Paris, and other European cities, and returned to his native land in 1891. For two years he practiced in Los Angeles, California. One year ago last November he located with Dr. T. G. Heine in their present office in the Elsie block on the corner of Park and Main streets. Dr. Moore is a member and medical examiner of the order of Pease and is also deputy supreme counselor of that order. He is also a member and medical examiner of the order of Chinese Friends and is deputy supreme chief ranger of the Independent Order of Foresters. Dr. Moore is a most skillful practitioner and a thorough gentleman.

TWO LEADING CLASSES

with. They have one child, Miss, born July 10, 1892. Dr. Helme is a member of the L. O. O. F. subordinate lodge, Encampment, Fairbanks Minn.

He has passed and received the chair of all except the Militant. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W. and past chief ranger of the

Independent Order of Foresters. He is Grand Medical Examiner of the Grand Order of Tents for the district of Minnesota. As a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose

and throat, Dr. Helme is a skillful physician and as a man and brother he is such as one as does the human heart good to come in contact with.

the scenes of civil strife, but they were lost among the others or confounded with them.

The "self-riens" were Californians. The same

1885. It became the metropolis of the state within five years thereafter.

TWO LEADING CLASSES.

A third of a century ago, when the gold fields of Montana were attracting the attention of people from the East and West, and a little later, when Butte became the center of paying eyes, the population of the then territory was divided, by common consent, into two classes—"the left wing of Price's army" and "self-riens." The former was composed of Southerners who had lost their appetite for the civil war, then raging, or who didn't care to take sides either way, their convictions not being in harmony with their immediate neighbors, or with the general trend of opinion upon the true inwardness of the rebellion. As about all these men were from Missouri, they were called the left wing of Price's army, though many of them had never seen an army or heard the roar of cannon. Many of the old-timers of the state, and quite a number of those in Butte, were classed among the followers of Price. There were a few Northerners who wished to get away as fast as possible from



HENRY J. BLUME

Mr. F. H. Cooney, the subject of the above cut, is the head of the firm of Cooney Brothers, Merchandise Brokers of this city. He was born in Newwood, Ontario, about twenty-five years ago. When eighteen years old he arrived in Butte and entered the employ of Mr. Theo. F. Courtney, grocer. Two years later he resigned this position and engaged as traveling salesman for the Davidson Grocery Co. of this city, where he remained until one year ago, when he left their employ and with his brothers, Mr. T. J. Cooney, formerly of St. Louis, Mo., and Mr. H. C. Cooney of this

city, he established the firm of Cooney brothers. They transact a general brokerage business and represent many of the leading wholesale and manufacturing houses both east and west, including Nave & McLeod Merchants Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; Carter Manufacturing Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; Jordan Meat Supply Co., Norwalk, Conn.; F. O. Bremer & H. Arpe, New York, Standard Fish Co., Gloucester, Mass.; Danwoody Bros. Soap Co., Denver, Col.; W. J. Morley, Chicago, Ill.; Ehrman & Co., San Francisco; Los Gatos Canneries, Los Gatos, Cal.; Bohm Tea Importing Co., Baltimore, Md.; Grand Is-

land Broom Factory, Grand Island, Neb.; Booder & Bell Co., Chicago; Chapman Smith Co., Chicago; Southern Rice Co., New Orleans. This firm is the sole agent for the state of Montana for the celebrated "Steady Broke" or "steamy" butter made by the Waterbury Creameries of Keweenaw, Kansas. The young men are all active and energetic runners and although but one year in business have succeeded in building up a very large trade in this city and throughout the state and the many firms whose accounts they have are to be congratulated upon being so shyly represented.

HENRY J. BLUME was born in Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 3, 1868, and from his third year was reared in Chicago, Illinois. When ten years of age he began to earn his own living by working in a brick yard, and later was employed in the office of the Northwestern Christian Advocate. He attended school whenever he could and before he was sixteen he had had three years instruction in a German school and had taken course in a business college. He then learned the heading and ventilating business and in 1887 came to Montana, making the last three hundred and fifty miles on foot under the great-

est difficulties. Mr. Blume obtained employment in Helena and subsequently worked in the gracer mills of his uncle Herman Blume in McMillan gulch. In 1878 he came to Butte where he was employed for more than two years by the hardware firm of Kline and Jack. In 1881 he became a stockholder in the Butte Hardware company, then organized, and took charge of its fitting, plumbing and heating department. In 1884 he invested all he had at once, and not only lost it but found himself about \$2,000 in debt besides. He then returned to Butte and established himself in a

small way in business. He prospered and from his first narrow quarters soon moved into larger ones and finally to his present store at 78 West Park street where he occupies two floors each 18,000 feet, well stocked with stores of all descriptions, such as hardware, stoves, hardware, being a specialty. He does a large heating and plumbing business and has the right to manufacture the Champion Heater for the states of Montana and Washington. His business is stores in both wholesale and retail. He is at present having a remarkable run on one of these lines the "Eaton" Air Tight,

which keeps fire for a great number of hours. He also keeps on hand an extensive line of Star Oil. Dealers and

gasoline stores. Mr. Bliss is the owner of valuable real estate and mining interests and has also built a nice residence in this city.

was given them from the fact that their underwear was generally made of flour sacks in which prepared or self-rising flour had been packed, shipped and sold.



DR. GILBERT A. CHEVIGNY

Gilbert A. Chevigny, son of Louis C. and Lydia A. Chevigny, was born at Hallowbrook, Mass., September 16th, 1868. In his early childhood his parents removed to Brockton in the same state where they still reside. The subject of this sketch came to Montana in 1888 and entered the office of his uncle, J. B. Chevigny, an architect and draughtsman. Later he studied and began the practice of his profession. During the first

year he has established himself in office at St. West Park. His professional practice is continually increasing. Doctor Chevigny has many fine qualities as a man and fellow citizen which render him to that circle of friends which always forms around a bright and progressive young fellow such as he.

Dr. Chevigny has recently been appointed District Deputy Supreme Arch of the United Ancient Order of Druids of Montana.

The flour was popular among early-day California miners, as a little water and a Dutch oven or frying pan or hot stones was all that was required to make white, light, hot biscuits. Families also used it, and as frugal housewives waste nothing, they converted the empty sacks into underwear for themselves and their husbands. Indeed, so generally were the indelible ink stamped sacks utilized that about every clothes line on washing day displayed snow-white garments with large red or blue letters across them to the effect conveying the legend, "Self-Rising," and that is why Californians were dubbed "self-risers."

MAKING MARVELLOUS STRIDES.

Butte made marvellous strides between the years 1880 and 1890. Though it was then called, as now, "the greatest mining camp on earth," it had passed that stage or condition which distinguishes the purely mining camp. It had outgrown its old-time log cabins and shacks and transferred itself into larger and more comfortable quarters. Its wide streets were lined with fine, large brick business blocks, or handsome private residences, costly buildings for the accommodation of its county and city officials had been built, churches and school houses were seen upon every hand, and in all that constitutes a flourishing, progressive city Butte had gradually, but surely and securely acquired. Indeed, in the magnitude and efficiency of its street car service, in its electric lighting and telephone service and the capacity of its water works, Butte had taken on metropolitan proportions. It was no longer a simple mining camp. It was a well-governed, well-regulated, law-abiding and orderly city of 30,000 inhabitants. That is what Butte was in 1890.

In the meantime Butte's mining interests were systematically and intelligently promoted. New mines were developed and equipped for ore producing. Costly mills and smelters and hoisting works had been

built, and the outputs of gold, silver and copper per year had increased from \$11,479,000 in 1885 to \$35,000,000 in 1890.

MINES PRODUCTION.

The gold, silver and copper outputs of Butte mines,



GUY DEVEREUX BRYANT, M. D.

At Dresden, Massachussetts, was born, the subject of our sketch, October 17th, 1848. He attended the Dresden High School, graduating therefrom in his 19th year. From there he went to the Western University at Wooster, Ohio, and later to the Ohio Wesleyan University, which he left in his senior year for the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, where he graduated in 1868 as M. D. He began practice at Canton, Ohio, and came from

there to Butte, arriving here in October 1884. He has practiced here continuously since. At the time of the big explosion Dr. Bryant was connected with the Babers' Hospital and some of his work on the victims of that dread disaster was of such a character as to call forth the commendations of his colleagues in the medical profession. During his college days he was connected with the Good Samaritan and Cincinnati hospitals as assistant surgeon. Dr. Bryant is a

MAKING MARVELOUS STRIDES

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member of the Knights of mining properties in this and Pyrites and of the E. P. O. K. Trail Creek district. His of-He is interested in several towns on the N. W. side of the

including placers, from 1844 to 1890, have been estimated by the most reliable authorities as follows:

From 1844 to 1870, placers.....\$ 9,000,000
From 1870 to 1890, placers..... 1,000,000



GEORGE W. ANDREWS

George W. Andrews was born in Buffalo, New York March 17, 1845. In 1870 he emigrated to Colorado and there followed mining till 1875, when he went to rail-roading, working as a machinist and engineer and traveling a good deal. Finally reaching Butte, Montana, in September 1880. He was employed as chief engineer for the old Montana Copper company, now the Butte and

Montana company, for three years and then embarked in the grocery business in 1884 at 341 East Park street his present stand. For the past 12 years he has conducted a business gradually increasing in proportions until now he carries a considerable stock of general merchandise, having recently added a large stock of boots and shoes and goods furnishing goods having a well stocked store and several warehouses

From 1870 to 1890, quartz 3,000,000
From 1880 to 1885, G., S. and C. 26,006,680
From 1885 to 1890, G., S. and C. 95,893,659

Total \$135,092,281

During these years Butte enlarged its area and grew to a vigorous, prosperous cityhood. Every silver mine was being worked, and the stamps of every other mill were falling upon paying quartz. Laboring men found constant employment, and idle hands were confined to those who would not work if every opportunity were offered to them. This condition of things continued until the slump in silver in 1893. When a Congress repealed the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act of 1890, the stamps of every silver mill in and around Butte were hung up; the mills closed and the mines shut down. This occurred in July and August of 1893. Many of the workmen thus thrown out of employment were engaged by owners of copper properties, and the production of the red metal was materially increased. This is shown in the output of the mines of Butte for the years following the closing of silver mines and mills. Here are the figures from 1890 to 1895:

1891 \$ 23,435,900
1892 26,300,800
1893 24,810,000
1894 27,480,000
1895 30,880,000

Total \$133,125,000

The output for 1896 reached, in round numbers, it is estimated, \$32,000,000. These figures give the grand total of the product of Butte placers and of its gold, silver and copper bearing quartz as follows:

From 1844 to 1890 \$135,502,285
From 1890 to Dec. 31, 1896 165,125,000

Grand total \$300,627,289

This means that the mines of Butte have, from

their discovery in 1844 up to the present day, added over \$300,000 to the wealth of the world. Where is the mining camp or district that can equal it?

There is not another place on the globe, of like area, which has duplicated its figures. There is not another place on the face of the earth where labor is as



JOHN W. MORRIS

John W. Morris was born in Water in September, 1842, and came with his parents to America in 1844. Located in Rock Island, Ill., he attended public school until 1853, when his father emigrated to Kansas settling in Emporia. Here John W. attended the normal school until 1860. Returning to the farm he there remained till 1863, when he returned to Rock Island, Ill., and en-

listed in the 7th Illinois volunteers, but was soon transferred to the 38th. With this regiment he served three years, participating in the battles of Stone River, Tullahoma, and Grant's campaign on the Mississippi, ending in the battle of Vicksburg. He was with Gen. Banks's expedition on the Red River in Louisiana, having previously participated in the capture of Little Rock, Arkansas. At the

close of the war he returned to Kansas and opened a confectionery in Kingcity. In September, 1871, he left for Montana. Arriving in Virginia City he embarked in the grocery business and in 1874 came to Butte and started a

small confectionery store from which has grown the present business now located at 24 West Park street. The interior of his store is a most beautiful and attractive sight. The pretty packages and attractive piles of dainty

well paid, or where laborers are better clothed and cared for. Butte is a phenomenon, standing alone, a

sweetmeats are a feast to the eye as well as the palate. He employs seven persons in the store and is always prepared to turn out supplies for wedding parties or receptions of any kind. Ladies can spend a pleasant half

hour sipping a cup of hot chocolate on cold winter days or delicious ice cream in the summer. He is a faithful member of Lincoln Post No. 2, G. A. M., and a fellow citizen whose name is above reproach.

masterpiece from the workshop of the Creator, without a rival.

Although, essentially, a great mining center, but one in which the science of mining has reached great perfection, Butte has all the conveniences and comforts, and many of the luxuries, found in the leading cities in the east. To begin with, Butte stands 5,800 feet nearer heaven than any of the Atlantic or Pacific seaboard cities. It is almost up on the very crest of the Rocky Mountains, the summit of that great range being but three miles distant, where one can stand and toss a rock from the waters which flow into the Gulf of Mexico, into those which flow into the Pacific ocean. Neither sunstrokes, mad dogs, malarial fevers, cholera, yellow fever, nor other diseases and epidemics which so often disturb and decimate the residents of low altitudes, are felt or their presence known in Butte. It lies within the track of the Japan trade winds or 'Chinooks' as they are generally termed here, which insures it against long-continued cold spells, though the feather-edge of a cold wave occasionally forces the mercury into the halbs of thermometers. But the bracing, health-giving, rejuvenating ozone which goes hand in hand with the biting gusts and gentle zephyrs, robs the fumes of their baneful effects and adds to the gratefulness of the latter.

for it. The promoters of Butte, and many who came after them, possessed that faith and courage. Hence, Butte is simply the expression of unbounded faith.

The directory for the present year places the population of Butte at 44,562. These figures are reached by using the multiple of 2 1-2 to represent the women and children whose names are not embraced in the



DR. HENRY CAYLEY

Dr. Henry Cayley is a native of Saskatchewan, Canada, where he was born on January 18, 1863. He received his classical education at the Jesuit College in the city of Montreal and graduated from the *École de Médecine et de Chirurgie de Montréal* (Victoria of Coburg) in August, 1886. Dr. Cayley came to Butte, locating his office on Upper Main street. He became at once popular and has since continued to re-

side and practice among us. Dr. Cayley is one of the foremost members of the Canadian Institute and has taken a leading part in all its affairs. In August, 1891, Dr. Cayley was married to Miss Mary Weston, a daughter of Edward Weston, formerly superintendent of the old Montana Copper company's smelter at Meaderville. Dr. Cayley's office is at present located in the Baltimore Block at 24 West Park.

THE PRESENT BUTTE.

The present Butte is the creation of its own resources. In taking wealth from the surrounding hills it robbed no man, nor exacted tribute from a conquered enemy. It simply availed itself of what a generous Creator had placed within the reach of those who possessed the courage, the faith, the industry, and the perseverance to delve within the bosom of the earth



JOSEPH A. SILVERMAN, M.D.

Dr. Joseph A. Silverman was born at Pomeroy, Ohio, February 14th, 1874, and attended the public schools in that city until his 12th year. He then went to the Cincinnati schools, graduating from the Hughes High School when 18 years of age, having received his diploma for pharmacist from the Ohio board of pharmacy before graduating. From the medical department of the University of Cincinnati he re-

ceived the gold medal at the examination but did not receive a diploma until one year later as he was too young to be given it according to the laws of Ohio, but was allowed to practice on a permit from the faculty. Cincinnati was his field of labor until January, 1894, during which time he was assistant surgeon at the Jewish hospital and assistant to Joseph Bernstein, M.D., F. B. C. D. His health failing him he came

to Butte, giving up a good practice in Cleveland. He passed the medical board April 7th, 1894, and opened his general office at 12 North Main street where he is employing a good practice. While in Cleveland he held the position of medical examiner for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., being the youngest person who ever held such a position in the United States. He is a member and medical examiner of the Order of the Gold-

en Chain, a member of the Knights of Pythias, and a member and medical examiner of the Knights of St. John and Malta and of the National Union. Dr. Silverman is a nephew of our well known fellow townsman, ex-mayor H. L. Frank. His parents have resided in Butte since 1875. Dr. Silverman was the organizer of the Butte social club of which he was elected first president upon reorganization, October 24th, 1894.



RICHARD B. HOWELL

How Richard B. Howell was born in Iowa in 1847. He graduated at the Iowa College in 1870, and at the Iowa State University Law School in 1882. He came to Butte seventeen years ago as principal of the High School, and was a superintendent of schools from 1892 to 1894. He was absent

from Butte for several years but returned again in 1895. He has a pronounced bias for the law and has always been prominent in public affairs at one time, 1895, upon being nominated for mayor of Butte upon a liberal ticket with two others he lost, he also lost the citizens' ticket getting the second largest vote.

present year enumeration of the 18,000 or more mines which appear in R. L. Polk & Co.'s Directory. Of these 18,000 men about 10,000 may be classed as laboring men, nearly 7,000 of whom find employment in and around its mines, the pay roll of which amounts to nearly \$700,000 per month. Is there another city in the world of Butte's population which can boast of such a pay roll? Add to this sum \$300,000, which is monthly paid to employees of other industries, such as factories, planing mills, railroad employes, clerks, etc., and a pay roll of \$1,000,000 per month is developed. And that is about the size of Butte's monthly pay roll.

Butte has railroad connections with the north, east south and west. Its railroad business for the year is estimated at something over 3,000,000 tons. It has six banks, two national, three private and one savings, with an aggregate capital of \$1,000,000. During the long years which followed the demonstration of silver in 1893 not one of them yielded to the stringency of the money market, but stood as firm and solid as are the eternal hills surrounding them.

The assessed valuation of the city's taxable property amounts to \$14,335,281. These figures do not include the speculative value of its mines, as the improvements and the lands upon which they are found are alone taxable; the mines themselves are exempt. The value of the county's taxable property is placed at \$23,691,406. The rate of taxation for county purposes is about 20 1-2 mills. The bonded indebtedness of the city is only \$160,000; its floating indebtedness \$268,331.

The streets of the city are graded and furnished with thirty miles of stone and plank sidewalks. It has sanitary sewers, the combined length of which reaches thirteen miles, together with ample storm sewers. The city is bountifully supplied with water, from a never-failing source. The streets and business houses are

lighted by gas and electricity and the city has an admirable electric fire alarm system.

Butte has fifteen church denominations, and eleven church buildings, nearly all of which are constructed of brick or stone. All the churches are well attended and in charge of able ministers.

The district contains twenty-one public school buildings, substantially built and furnished with all the modern equipments and appliances. Between



L. W. HARNEY

L. W. Harney Esq. is a son of the late Gen. (James) J. Harney, of Butte. He was born in Illinois in 1860. He graduated from Yale College in 1887. He has been some 10 years with Sharpe & Gould a prominent law firm of New York. Iowa, and was admitted to the bar in 1894. Later he located at Yellowstone, Montana,

where he resided for several years, coming to Butte in 1890. Mr. Harney has made a great study of the mining laws, and, with his partner Mr. E. B. Howell, has written and published a series upon that branch of practice which is recognized in Butte as a safe authority. (It has had a large sale.

109 and 120 teachers are employed; the enrollment of pupils reaching over 4,000. The average monthly salary of teachers is \$75.

Butte is well supplied with hotels, boarding houses and restaurants. Two of its hotels are first-class in every department. One of the boarding houses (the Hale) is the largest establishment of the kind in the west and one of the best furnished.

Butte has a public library second to none in the

west. It owes its existence to Mr. C. X. Larrabee, a former resident of Butte, who generously donated the sum of \$10,000 to its construction. This sum was increased by subscriptions from the business men and miners of the city to \$22,000. This amount was devoted to the purchase of books. The city erected the building at a cost of \$100,000. The library is now maintained by a city tax of one mill on the dollar. It contains nearly 24,000 volumes of standard books, including works on philosophy, theology, social science, natural and applied sciences, fine arts, history, travel, prose and fiction, poetry, drama and miscellany.

Butte's electric street railway service, under the able supervision of Manager Wharton, would reflect credit upon any city in the union. Street cars run to about every part of the city; to Walkerville, to South Butte and the several railroad depots; to Meaderville, to the West Side and to the Boulevard, every fifteen or twenty minutes. Connections are made with the regularity of clock-work, and thus far with but one serious accident in the history of the service.

The telephone lines accommodate a long list of subscribers, and the cable service is most admirably managed. The lines extend to about every part of the city.

The fire department is in excellent hands and has and is still making a fine record. It does quick and effective work. Owing to the extended area of the city, and the limited number of policemen in service, personal interests may sometimes be endangered in some localities, but on the whole the city is well policed and but comparatively few wrong-doers escape detection and arrest.

The corner stone of the Butte School of Mines was laid on the 29th day of December, 1890, with befitting and imposing ceremonies. A large number of state officers and distinguished citizens of the state were present and participated in the important event. The

School of Mines will be a magnificent structure when completed.

PUBLIC HALLS AND AMUSEMENTS.

Butte has been a too busy city to devote much time, labor, or money to the indulgence of purely aesthetic enjoyments. The people delight in creating or opening avenues to wealth, but they do not, as an entirety, float in channels leading to personal pleasures. There



J. C. COMPERTHWAIT, M. D.

Dr. J. C. Comperthwaite was born in India, 17 December 1832. He attended the public schools at Iowa City, Iowa; and later, the Iowa City Commercial College and also the University at Iowa, graduating in 1854. He then attended the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, graduating in 1856, and came to Butte the following month, arriving here April 25th, 1856. He passed the State Board of Medicine Examiners that fall. The doctor, though young in his profession at that time, was in a position to say through, and is highly respected, being held in the highest esteem by all who know him.



JOHN A. D. FORTSYTH.

The ancestors of our subject have for many years held commissions in the British army in Canada. His father, James B. Forsyth, was the son of Colonel James Forsyth and his wife Elizabeth who was a daughter of Colonel French, also of the British army. John A. D. Forsyth was born in Montpelier, Canada, March 25th, 1860, and received his preliminary education in the public schools of that city until 12 years of age. He then attended the select school of Montpelier until 18 when he entered the high

school of **COWELL, Canada**, from which he graduated in 1881. He then came to St. Paul, Minnesota, and studied dentistry under Dr. Mott, and also took three courses in the

University of Minnesota. In 1886 he graduated in Kansas City having been a student under Dr. Mott for ten years. In April, 1894, Dr. Forsyth came to Butte and opened an

office in connection with Dr. Murray, of the same profession, at the corner of Park and Main streets, over the State Savings bank, where he has since continued to prac-

tice. His profession, meeting with well deserved success. He is a thoroughly skilled workman and a conscientious gentleman, of whom all who are acquainted with him speak in the highest terms.

Assembly call for the co-operation of all, and command the diligence of about every laboring man in Butte and vicinity. In fact, Butte, the head center of the labor organizations of the west, and carries a vast



DR. J. ISABEL GLIDDON.

Among the well-known business women of the city is Dr. J. Isabel Mackay-Gliddon, who has attractive offices in the Crowley block. She has been in the state for some time past, having practiced in Great Falls previous to locating in Butte. Dr. Gliddon was born in Mount Carmel, Illinois, and having graduated from the Public High School of that city, and from the Mt. Morris Academy, went to the Lake Forest University, being the first lady student admitted on that institution. Her medical edu-

cation was received in the Bakerman Medical College of Chicago, and after obtaining the degree of M. D., from that college she took post graduate courses in obstetrics and the puerperal diseases, in Chicago, and in materia medica in Philadelphia. After serving as one of the physicians of the Moody Medical Mission, in Chicago, she moved to Philadelphia, where she was the physician in charge of the Woman's Homeopathic Hospital of Philadelphia, and also lecturer in the Diseases of Children.

In the Post Graduate School of Homeopathies in that city. About six years ago Dr. Gliddon came west, and for three years had a large practice in Tebbetsville, Colorado, besides being health officer for Box Elder county, after which she spent some time in study and travel in Scotland, Italy, France, Austria and Germany, and on her return to the United States located in Montana. Dr. Gliddon has state license to practice medicine in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Colorado and Montana.

DONAT DORAIN was born of French parents in St. Therese, Province of Quebec, Canada, on the 11th day of February, 1861. He attended the public schools in his city until the age of sixteen, when he entered the Montreal business college in the city of Montreal. Here he remained two years, completing his course, receiving a first class diploma.

Engaging in the dry goods business he remained in Montreal until 1884, when he accepted a position with a clothing house in Parry,



DONAT DORAIN.

Isle. From there he went to Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, where he engaged in general merchandise until 1884, when he came to Butte. He was for a time with E. L. Bonner & Co. in the clothing department but in 1889 he embarked in the grocery business as senior partner in the firm of Dorais, Duhamel, and May. In 1891 he purchased the interests of his partners and became sole proprietor of the business, which he is now conducting at the corner of Park and Arizona streets. Here he is carrying the largest retail stock in the city

and having always given careful attention to family trade he has retained as large a retail business as can be found in the city. Caring for his own property and always discounting his life, he is upon such a footing that he can compare with any trader in the city. On the democratic ticket Mr. Dorais was elected a member of the city council from the 13th ward and as such has performed efficient service. Mr. Dorais is a member of the Canadian Institute and has been one of

THE STORY OF BUTTE

the trustees since the organization. He was elected president of the institute last June

and in that position has done much to promote the interests and welfare of that body. In April, 1908 Mr. Douais was

married to Miss Josephine Glard, a daughter of F. X. Glard, of this city. They have two bright boys. Mr.

Douais is an agreeable gentleman and one of the city's most progressive business men.

busiest city of its size in the world. As a wealth producer it stands alone, peerless and unrivalled.



HENRY HEIDEMANN.

Henry Heidemann was born in Plessburg, Germany, May 30, 1861, where he learned the trade of a wagon and carriage tanner. He came to this country in 1888. Following his trade he visited several of the large eastern cities, finally locating in Livingston, Montana. From there he went to the cities on the Sound and for a time was a resident of Juneau, Alaska. Returning from there he located permanently in Butte in 1891. He erected the building in which his shop and factory is now located on the corner of Mercury and Ar-

sons streets and occupied it about June 1st, 1896. Here he is equipped for all kinds of wagon work. He has a most improved plant of wagon making machinery all run by electricity. His is said to be the best equipped shop of its kind west of St. Paul and he has turned more new work in the length of time he has occupied it than ever before in the history of Butte. Mr. Heidemann also manufactures iron collars and fire escapes, being the only manufacturer of these articles in the northwest. His place of business is at the corner of Arsons and Mercury streets.

and telling influence upon the interests of the working-men of the state.

Butte has one of the finest and best equipped race tracks in the entire west. Its duplicate is found at Anaconda alone. Some of the speediest horses in the country try conclusions upon these tracks. At the race meetings at the two places last summer purses, aggregating \$100,000 in spot cash, were held up to winners. Records were broken upon the tracks.

In a word the Butte of today is one of the most completely appointed, law abiding and orderly cities in the union. It is, furthermore, the liveliest,



EX-GOVERNOR JOSEPH RICHARD.



WILLIAM D. BURBAGE.

William D. Burbage is the son of Col. W. E. Burbage, banker and capitalist of Brunswick, Georgia, and was born September the first, 1871. He is probably the youngest member of the bar of Montana. His preliminary education was received in private schools until his thirteenth year, when he entered St. Clements Episcopal College near Baltimore, Maryland, where he remained three years, graduating at the head of his class, after which he attended the Georgia Military Institute in Atlanta for a season. The following fall he entered the school of Thomas Jefferson, the University of Virginia, attending the Academic and Law departments for four years and receiving

a first class education in his chosen profession. He came to Butte, Montana, in November, 1898, and was for a short time reporter on the Butte Miner. After reading the codes he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Utah, being the first one admitted to practice after the admission of Utah as a state. Mr. Burbage was admitted to practice before the supreme court of Montana January the fifth, 1899, and February the fifth moved into his present offices in the Columbia block on West Broadway, where he has since been successful in obtaining more than a fair share of legal business due to a young and rising lawyer.

THE STORY OF BUTTE.

A BIG BUSINESS HOUSE

The most disastrous fire that ever visited Butte started at noon on Sunday, September 29, 1889, and in a few minutes several buildings were completely destroyed. The firm of D J Hennessy & Co occupied a two-story brick building with basement at the southwest corner of Main and Granite streets. It contained a fine stock of dry goods valued at \$125,000, which, with the building was soon reduced to ashes. Insurance of some \$90,000 was promptly paid. A new three-story building, of which we give an illustration, was finished by the following Christmas. Hennessy had a new stock ready and was doing business at the old stand before the coming of the new year. What looked like a terrible set-back soon proved a blessing, for in a short time the increased space was more than necessary to accommodate the demands of an increasing business.

Remembering it as it was eight years ago, see what the store is today, with its numerous trade second to none in Montana. Notice the handsome windows fitted with plate glass mirrors and all the modern improvements and appliances for the display of goods that human skill has invented. Notice the line of large, rich show cases running the entire length of the building; notice the smaller ones in front. See all of these, as they were Easter, filled with the newest and best from each department and you have some idea of the wealth of beauty which is inside.

The dress goods department on the right as you enter contains the most complete stock that money can buy and experience can collect. Silks in the greatest variety from the leading silk centers of the world and not a good style nor a good weave missing. The latest foreign and domestic novelties, the newest weaves, the rich colorings of the rarest beauty, fit for a queen, are here sold by sale with the best of textures, which everybody can buy, in a range so vast that nothing is wanting. Truly a magnificent showing. Hundreds of pieces of the celebrated "Gold Medal" Black Dress goods for which Hennessy is the dis-

tributing agent for Montana, are piled up to the ceiling. Hennessy enjoys the reputation of having the best stock of Dress Goods in Montana which fact no shopper can dispute. Adjoining, in the Domestic Department, are seen the prettiest designs in light cotton dress textures that can be found anywhere and everybody wants them. See the new gloves, new hosiery, neckwear and the many little things for women's use and adornment in the Notion Department, where many wants can be supplied.



HENNESSY'S CORNER MAIN AND GRANITE

Men's goods occupy the other side of the store, and where will you find such a large assortment of choice neckwear, such stunning shirts, such nobly hats, and high values in underwear, hosiery, &c.? The Men's Clothing department in the rear furnishes ready-to-wear suits at the lowest of prices. All styles and all qualities to suit all customers. A perfect fit

is guaranteed and better values given than are obtainable elsewhere.

Take the elevator to the second floor. Hennessy's Suit and Wrap Department is a woman's paradise. Delicate French wraps and jackets, others in similar styles, made to order in New York. Rich ready-to-wear dresses, suits, skirts, waists and hats are everywhere around in a bewildering variety. Everything a woman wants at a price she is more than willing to pay.

Go higher to the Carpet Department. Here is the biggest and best assortment of floor coverings, draperies, curtains and house furnishing goods in Butte. When you see it you'll say so. Then is it any wonder Hennessy's business is so immense? Drop to the roomy basement, get some one to show you through the adjoining store rooms where part of the reserve stock is kept. Were ever quarters so crowded with goods? Scarcely room to breathe. Yet other basements and store-rooms elsewhere hold the larger part of Hennessy's merchandise.

See, buyers are sent to Eastern markets each spring and fall. They know their business; they buy for spot cash direct from the manufacturer, and in such enormous quantities that the lowest prices are secured. This facility gives Hennessy the leverage to do his big wholesale business, because he can readily compete with Eastern jobbers at a saving of time and freight to his many customers. His representatives are on the road all the time collecting trade, which grows larger every month.

When you are in Butte make a point to visit Hennessy's. See everything thoroughly; it will pay. When you are not in Butte, write for anything you may want, whether at wholesale or retail. The Mail Order Department will send samples, give prices or supply your wishes promptly and carefully. Expressage is paid on all retail orders to any railroad point in Montana and satisfaction is guaranteed. Your money back for the asking.

Address all communications.

D. J. HENNESSY & CO.,

Butte, Montana.

A Thorough, Practical, Complete, English Normal and
.... Business Training School



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SILVER BOW
Commercial College
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Prepares young men and women
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**Bookkeepers,
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No vacations. Small rooms for private instruction. Experienced teachers. Methods and text books up to date. Terms reasonable.

If interested, call and examine our facilities, or

Write to our President, A. C. NEWILL

THE BUTTE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Situated on the northeast corner of Broadway and Academy streets, a short block from Park street, and a long block from Main street, the two principal business thoroughfares of the city, the Library building



THE BUTTE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

is one of the first objects to attract the attention of a visitor to Butte. His surprise at the architectural attractiveness of the building is at once a gratification and an incentive to investigate the interior. The building is of brick, with granite trimmings, and consists

of two stories and a basement. It was constructed in 1892-'93, under the direction of a special committee of the city council during the administrations of Mayors Mantle and Dugan.

The basement is fitted up as an armory, and is occupied by Companies B, F and G of the National Guard of Montana. The second story is rented as a public hall by the city council. The main floor is devoted to the purposes of the public library, and with this our paper is concerned.

On entering one of the two main doors the visitor finds himself in a large room, 40x100 feet, and 20 feet high, divided by railings and counters for various library purposes. Directly in front of him is the issue desk of the library,

This desk consists of two parts arranged at right angles. At the front are three windows, devoted to home issue purposes. At the middle window membership cards are issued. At the other two, books are issued or received. From the windows on the side railing books are issued for consultation in the reading room. The use of books is absolutely free to all residents of Silver Bow county, but a reasonable guaranty protects the library from loss. Besides books a number of copies of current magazines are issued for home use for a short period. The library has now been open to the public for more than three years, and during that period 823,000 volumes have been issued. This means an average of 16 books a day for every volume the library contains, and an average use of 14 books by every inhabitant of the county according to the census of 1890, or of 7 books according to the largest estimates of the census. As the county is an area over one-half the size of the state of Rhode Island the meaning of these figures is apparent.

In front of the desk are tables containing copies of



ISSUE DESK LOOKING FROM LADIES' READING ROOM
the catalogs, kept up to date by type-written supplements, and blanks for the use of patrons.

The visitor is now just inside the room in front of

the issue desk. At his right is a row of fourteen cases, each fifteen feet long and about eight feet high, made of steel, which is japanned and ornamented with copper trimmings.

The capacity of these stacks is between 20,000 and



25,000 volumes, and the limit will be reached in two or three years at the latest. At present some of them are used for the preservation of back numbers of periodicals from the reading room.

The books are arranged on the stacks in accordance with the Dewey or Decimal system of classification, literature including fiction being nearest the desk, and the other classes on either side. The selection of books has been very favorably commented on by specialists from other parts of the country who are interested in various historical, artistic or scientific subjects, and comparisons made very complimentary to the collection. The legal portion consists almost entirely of the private law library of the late Moses Kirkpatrick, whose specialty was mining law. Mr. Kirkpatrick was one of the first board of trustees and always a warm friend of the institution. At his death in 1895 these books were donated as a memorial by his widow.

The collection of books on mining, engineering, chemistry and geology, and which is recognized as a specially valuable portion of the library, was selected by C. W. Goodale, A. B. Knight and Clinton H. Moore. The last named gentleman has been a member of the board of trustees from the beginning of the library, and the only one who has been continuously on the board. He is a man of scholarly attainments and of extensive educational and business experience, and to him the library owes a large measure of the exceptional success it has attained.

The books of the library have been obtained from a book fund originated by a subscription of \$10,000 from Chas. X. Farrabee, a former resident of Butte. By contributions from business men, miners and other citizens the fund was increased to \$22,000 all but \$3,000 of which has now been expended.



VIEW IN THE READING ROOM

The contents of the library Feb. 1st, 1897, were 20,686 volumes, classified as follows:

General and Miscellaneous	1,282
Philosophy	405
Theology	360
Social and Political Sciences	4,444

Natural Sciences	1,478
Applied Sciences	1,310
Fine Arts	773
Literary, History and Miscellaneous	1,005
Poetry and Dramas	708
Prose Fiction	4,212
History and Travel	3,973
.....	20,530
Unclassified	156

Total

Passing now to the opposite side of the home desk, our visitor finds himself in the reading room of the library. About a quarter of this space is raised off and reserved for the use of ladies. In this portion is hung the famous Silver Bow shield. This is a copper shield engraved with representations of the pursuits of the county. On the surface of the shield is also hung a silver bow studded with gems. The metals and gems of which the shield is composed are all products of the county. All of the work of its manufacture, including photography, designing and engraving, was done by ladies whose permanent home is in Silver Bow county, under the auspices of the Silver Bow Columbian Association, by whom, after exhibition at the Chicago Exposition, it was deposited with the library. Turning to the remainder of the reading room we find a space of about 50025 feet, which is nearly always filled with earnest intelligent men.

While the home patronage of the library is great, the attendance in the reading room is astonishing. The newspapers are kept on wall shelves or in hand files on newspaper racks, and the other periodicals in spring back binders, but all are freely accessible. Naturally a great preponderance of reading room patronage consists of the use of periodicals of which there is no record. But the record of the use of books shows that in 1896 over 45,000 volumes were used in the library, which number is not equalled in one out of fifty of the libraries of the country, and surpasses the

record of some exceptionally efficient libraries in cities of from five to twenty times the population of Butte.

Between the reading room and the book stacks at the further end of the room is a space of about twenty feet square, known as the reference department. Here is placed a collection of more than 700 carefully selected reference books covering a wide range of topics and which are freely handled by those in search of information. Two catalogue cases, placed in the same department, contain cards cataloguing by subjects the entire resources of the library, which thus are made to supplement for the student the limited collection at hand. As it is the most useful, so the reference department is perhaps the most popular portion of the library and shows the most rapid growth. In January 1895, the registration book at the entrance contained



VIEW IN OFFICE OF LIBRARY, LOOKING EAST

984 names. In January 1895, 1,443 names, while in January, 1896, 2,005 names were recorded.

Besides the main room which has heretofore claimed our attention, there are two smaller rooms employed in the service of the library. At the northeast corner is a small room used for the meetings of the uni-

THE STORY OF BUTTE



RESIDENCE OF PROF. A. J. HILL WEST PARK STREET



PULIS TERRACE NATIONAL PARK—REACHED ONLY BY THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD



THE NORTHWESTERN BOTTLING COMPANY

The Northwestern Bottling Company, composed of Henry and William Kruger—the former general manager, the latter manager of the manufacturing department, situated at No. 136 West Park street, is a busy place. They have some twelve people employed on the various classes of work, and they put up and cork each day from 100 to 500 dozens of bottles of the pleasant beverages included in the list of their manufactures—soda water, sarsaparilla, ginger ale, champagne, cider, orange cider, birch beer, fruit and sarsaparilla, and other Diamond Rock water, bar-

egraphs, etc. All of these are manufactured and bottled here. The company was started on a small scale about thirteen years ago, and it is to the active efforts of Mr. Henry Kruger, who at the start became resident partner and manager, that its great success is due. The business now does amounts to about \$25,000 per year. The establishment is equipped with the latest improved machinery for work of this kind, and as the company's facilities are further increased by purchasing on a large scale they buy bottles and material by the thousand it will be

readily seen how well they are situated to meet any competition that may offer. They solicit and have a considerable family trade, but their business is chiefly with saloons, and they supply nearly all such in Butte besides every in surrounding towns. Mr. Henry Kruger, the manager, from his long residence here and wide acquaintance, is well qualified for the work he has in hand. He well understands the wants of the trade, and the unusual success which is attending the firm's efforts is the best evidence of the excellent satisfaction that is being given to customers.

THE STORY OF BUTTE

BUTTE ART STAINED GLASS WORKS.

This beautiful Stained Glass Window is a fitting example of the skillful and artistic work of which the Butte Art Stained Glass Works is capable. The window is made for St. Ann's hospital of Anaconda, and justly excites the admiration of all who are it. The design, as will be seen, represents the Saviour blessing the poor. It requires no connoisseur to determine at a glance that the window is the work of a master hand, and it will be a matter of pride to Montana people to know that both design and workmanship are to be credited to this State—the work of Mr. William H. Johnson, manager of the Butte Art Stained Glass Works. Mr. Johnson has been engaged in this business in Butte for five years, and during that time has built up a large, profitable and widely extended business in art stained glass work, having business relations not only with all of Montana, but with the entire Rocky Mountain region, as well as with the states lying both east and west of the mountains. His is the only exclusive glass house in Montana and besides manufacturing mosaic, stained and art glass figure work for churches, public buildings and residences, it also does a large trade in plate and window glass, mirrors, beveled plate, bent, ornamental and show case glass, etc., etc. The location of office and factory is at 324 and 326 South Main street, Butte, where those interested in this class of work or having work of this kind for which they desire designs or estimates will find a courteous welcome, and be given all information desired.



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Thorough Instruction

Individual Attention

Pupils in Grades and High School Studies Make

Twice the Usual Progress.

Teachers Preparing for Examination and a Few
Other Private Pupils Received.

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tee and as the office of the librarian. Here also the cataloging and correspondence of the library is done.

Besides the ordinary office furniture this room contains a large photograph of the city taken in 1893 by Mrs. A. J. Desseau, which like the Silver Bow shield was on exhibition at Chicago. The library safe is also in this room. Herein are contained various books containing records of library business and accounts. Also the shelf list and all membership applications. Every night the charges for books in circulation are locked in the safe and should a fire occur, with a little labor can be ascertained the exact condition of all remaining library property.

There remains now the Art Room of the Library. This room is to a great extent a misnomer. But it has been a hard task to determine what to call it. The room is at the northeast corner of the building and contains a roller case of japanned steel with glass doors containing over one hundred of the most valuable books in the library. The oldest of these is a Greek Septuagint in three volumes, bearing the imprint of 1707, 1713 and 1719 respectively. The most valuable is a copy of the large edition of the *Boydell Shakespeare*. The rest are books valuable for illustration, rarity or other reasons of exceptional value. The pictures hung in this room illustrate local scenery or classic subjects.

Herein may also be seen, the two mine models

which represented the conflicting interests in the Black Rock-Niagara mining suit, tried in the courts of this county some years ago. These models were made by the mining engineers who supplied the data for the lawyers conducting the case. Mr. C. S. Batterman,



VIEW IN ART ROOM LOOKING NORTH-EASTWARD TO TOWER CLOCK

aided by the firm of Wilson & Gillie, furnished the one for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Robert G. Brown, now the manager of the Standard Consolidated Mining Co., of Bodie, Cal., made the other. These models furnish ingenious object lessons for those interested in the

study of mines, and are of interest to all beholders.

The Art Room is regularly used for the meetings of several literary societies which make use of the facilities afforded by the library, and for other educational purposes.

The library possesses the following catalogues.

1. The accession book.
2. The shelf list.
3. The classified card catalogue.
4. The alphabetical card catalogue.
5. The printed catalogue. This gives author, title, serial, and individual biographical subject entries of the full contents of the library July 15, 1894. It is bound in cloth and sold at one dollar a copy.
6. A typewritten list of additions to the library from July 15, 1894, to Sept. 1, 1896. This is available for reference in the library rooms, or loaned for home use for a period of four days.
7. Micrographed monthly lists of additions since Sept. 1, 1896. Sold at ten cents each.
8. A library bulletin containing the additions to the library from Jan. 1, to Feb. 15, 1896, and several important subject lists. Sold for ten cents.
9. A micrographed list of books on Thanksgiving. Sold for five cents.
10. Besides the above, catalogues of other libraries, and many bibliographies, indexes and other books of

BUTTE BREWERY.

Intimately associated with the growth and prosperity of Butte is the Butte Brewery, located on North Wyoming street. The success of Mr. Henry Munster, the proprietor, diligently illustrates what may be accomplished in the north-west with business sagacity, supplemented by the judicious employment of capital. From a small beginning the Butte Brewery has grown into a great commercial enterprise, and its position in the great market of western brewing establishments has been attained within a comparatively short time. Mr. Munster has not succeeded by mere force of circumstance, but rather by taking advantage

of existing favorable conditions making the best of them, creating and building up the enterprise that gave promise of extending the field of trade and enlarging the scope of business operations. In these days when establishments as the Butte Brewery are just as essential to the upbuilding of a country as are railroads and other gigantic enterprises Mr. Munster established the Butte Brewery in 1886. It was then an establishment as story in height and occupied a space of ground 25,000 feet, with a daily capacity of five barrels. The business was a success from the start, and, as time rolled on, Mr. Munster added improvements, until today the establishment covers ground space 50,000

feet, and has a capacity of 100 barrels per day. A third-story addition 200 feet has been lately been completed. The establishment has all the latest and modern improvements. The excellence of its product has made it a reputation that extends over the north-west, and its capacity has been increased from time to time to meet the constantly growing demand, until today the capacity is 10 barrels per day. The equipment is complete, the present buildings are large and commodious and the machinery is of modern design and value. It is the best results gained by long experience. Deep and cool cisterns are part of the equipment necessary to the manufacture of good, wholesome beer.

Such the Butte Brewery is noted for, only the best of malt and hops and Molasses barley enter into Mr. Munster's beer, and it can be assumed a wholesome article. The utmost care is exercised in the way of cleanliness and to see that no deleterious substance becomes a part of its composition.

Mr. Munster is a practical brewer and gives his personal supervision to all details about his establishment. He has been a resident of Butte since 1883 and is one of the foremost and enterprising citizens. The advancement of himself and his establishment is justly deserved. He gives employment to eight or ten men at good wages, and spends his money to advance Butte's interests.

reference furnish valuable aid to those who wish to ascertain the resources of the library.

The library has fortunately been controlled by trustees who have been warmly interested in its success. Valuable time and conscientious thought and attention have been cheerfully given. To the first board appointed by Mayor Mantle, fell the difficult and at the time almost thankless task of laying the foundations, and outlining the permanent policy of the institution. Their trust was assumed in the broadest and most patriotic spirit and the results are now apparent. This board was constituted as follows: Robert H. Paxson, president; J. W. Howard, secretary; E. O. Dugan, Moses Kirkpatrick and Clinton H. Moore. By this board the writer of the present article was selected as librarian, and he has acted as the executive of the institution from the beginning. The efforts of the trustees to make the library not only a popular resort, but an aggressive educational force have ever been encouraged by the city council, the business men, the labor unions, the professional men of the city, the clerks and the men in the mines and smelters. With such helpers in a community of the exceptional intelligence that here prevails, the work could not be otherwise than successful. But the success has been greatly increased by the cordial and continuous co-operation of the live newspapers of the city. Especially and otherwise every effort has been used

to acquaint the people with the opportunities presented and to emphasize the importance of the library.

Besides the articles contributed by the editorial force, the following are a few of the subjects of lists contributed by the librarian and printed in the papers of the city. American literature; Engineering and mechanical physics; Historical novels (in six printed lists, including novels treating of all countries and his-



VIEW IN ART ROOM LOOKING OUT THE-SNOWING HOUSEHOLD CASE

torical periods, arranged geographically); Labor and capital; Lincoln's Birthday; Mexico and Central America; Mining subjects, including chemistry, geol-

ogy and mineralogy; Money and finance; Political economy; South America; Thanksgiving; Washington's Birthday; West Indies.

For several months past the two morning papers have devoted from half a column to two columns to library matter every Monday.

The extent of the use of the library may be inferred from the fact that nearly seven thousand book borrowers cards have been issued within three years, that on an average the number round the library is visited by from 500 to 2,000 persons a day and that on Feb. 1st, 1897 there were 1,774 books charged to members.

Following are the names of the present board of trustees: John Byrne, president; Byron H. Cook, secretary; J. J. Knowlton, J. J. McHatten and Clinton H. Moore.

The cuts illustrating this article are from photographs made by Miss Hammond of the library force.

MR. H. M. PATTERSON.

H. M. Patterson was born in 1856 at Savannah, Ashland County, Ohio, of Scotch parents. He learned the carpenter trade in Ohio and came to Butte in the spring of 1881. In Butte he first worked as a journeyman for one year, then engaged in the business of contracting, doing architectural work in a small way in connection with his contracting business. The extensive building improvements of 1888 and 1889 in-

E. S. PAXSON, ARTIST

Among the offices of "the greatest living camp art studio" and all arranged in the rugged occasion of a residence from Mother Earth her treasures are in supplying the needs of those who daunt the South and confidence of every-day life in Butte, one might think the pursuit of art as almost impossible task. Not so, however, thinks Mr. E. S. Paxson, who for many years has calmly devoted his time to his loved profession, painting in Butte. In his early days he has made a study of Western herds and historic scenes, his Indian and Buffalo, his grand mountain scenery and beautiful valleys, and has upon more than one occasion as well portrayed them upon the canvas as to excite the admiration of the viewer and to touch

both the sentiment and pocketbooks of those who fondly gazed upon his work. At the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, he exhibited three of his pictures and they were not by any means three of his best. They were "The Lo-Lo Trail," representing the Hot Poles at the time of their entrance into Montana in 1807 in the act of crossing the Lo-Lo Trail from the scenes of their massacres in Idaho into this state. Mr. Paxson has visited the ground and made sketches, and has interviewed Looking Glass and Chief Joseph, to obtain their likeness for this picture. The other pictures exhibited in Chicago were also Indian pictures, entitled "Ma" and "How Much," and were good interpretations of these expressions as used by our Indians. But by far the best, and destined to be one of the most noted pictures painted by

this artist, with whose name future generations more appreciative will probably associate the unifying adjective "great" is his best picture of the "Winter Battle." Mr. Paxson has produced upon a canvas "Custer's" first a most inspiring and lifelike representation of that desperate battle, that awful field where the flower of the gallant Seventh Cavalry went in consultation with brave Custer. To you who have seen that battlefield, and have seen with imaginary eyes that sanguinary conflict taking place upon that fateful June day. Mr. Paxson's picture will be a counterpart—a reproduction of your own thoughts marvellously brought before you and recreated almost with life itself. It is destined soon to become a most famous and almost priceless picture, the only one in the world in any wise cor-

rectly representing the characters and principal actors, as well as the heroic disposition of that awful battle, the only one in the world's history except the battle of Thermopylae, where Leonidas and his 300 Spartans met extermination, from which not one survivor remained to tell the story. It is greatly in our regret that we cannot here reproduce both a photograph of the picture and its artist, but Mr. Paxson does not yet feel like advertising the general public to its view. Of himself the general public will soon learn more. He is at present located in a most picturesque studio at the corner of Main and Copper streets, in the Gould Block, and lives with his family at St. East Woodman street.

duced him to engage more extensively in architectural work, and since the beginning of the season of 1890 he has devoted his time exclusively to the architect's



WILLIAM A. RYSTROM.

At 34 North Main street is located the office of Dr. W. A. Rytstrom, dentist. He is a graduate of the Chicago College of Dental Surgery and was born at Oregon, Illinois July 20, 1868. Dr. Rytstrom received his education in the public schools and then took up the study of dentistry under Dr. Wm. D. Barker, at Oregon, Ill. After graduat-

ing from the Chicago College of Dental Surgery he went to Rockford, Ill. After working there awhile he located in Ogden, Utah, in 1890, remaining there two years. From there he came to Butte and located in his present office at 34 North Main as above stated, where he has since continued to practice his profession, meeting with much success and encouragement.

branch of the building business. Among the buildings that have been conducted under the plans and supervision of this architect are: The Public Library Building, Murray Hospital, Inter Mountain

Building, Mantle Building, Hamilton Building, adjoining "The Butte" on the west, Butte Annex, The Thornton, The Elwood, The Baltimore, Stephens Building, Lynch Building, the completion this year of the Silver Bow Block, for which the original plans were furnished by J. C. Paulsen of Helena, the Wohl townments, the Bordeaux townments, the Sherman Flats, the Davidson Flats, and many other buildings. Mr. Patterson has also been the architect for many of our best residences, among these being the homes of Senator Mantle, D. M. Newbro, E. L. Mayo, J. N. Gravelle, John W. Cotter, J. R. Russel, C. W. Ellingwood, Gov. J. E. Rickards, Frank J. Lynch, Judge J. J. McHatton, the A. J. Davis country home near Gaylord, and many others. Mr. Patterson is also the architect for the First and Second Presbyterian church buildings, both in course of construction.

THE SOUTHERN HOTEL.

The Southern Hotel, Butte, is most centrally located, on East Broadway almost opposite the postoffice, and is unquestionably the most popular \$1.00 to \$1.50 a day hotel in Butte. It is conducted upon thoroughly modern principles by those who have had the advantage of valuable experience. The rooms, halls and office are cheerfully fitted up as are also the parlor and dining room. These are well furnished and are spacious and well lighted. There are ninety rooms in the building, all well ventilated and kept in a cleanly manner. The dining room is continually supplied with the delicacies of the season, and the service is all that could be expected of a first class hotel. There is no better table set to guests at any hotel in the state. Mr. Pat Mullins is an old and experienced hotel man, having been engaged in the same in Butte since 1881. He is also the proprietor of the Mullins House in Centerville, a model hotel, well furnished, and the senior member of the firm of Pat Mullins & Co., one of Butte's leading grocery firms. The Southern Hotel is conducted under the efficient management of Mrs. T. A. Holland, who takes great pleasure in making all

guests comfortable and providing for them homelike comfort. She is ably assisted by Mr. James H. Gettings, who presides over the office and is a gentleman



DR. G. E. BLACKBURN.

Dr. G. E. Blackburn is a native of Kentucky. He came to Butte in May, 1891, and has established a large and lucrative practice. He is a graduate of Fiske Medical College, Chicago, Ill., where he was valedictorian of his class. He also graduated in an Eye and Ear College and has since attended several post graduate courses. He has the only Homoeopathic Hospital in Montana and has taken a position among the leading surgeons in the state. The Doctor claims that statistics show a large decrease

in Mortality under Homoeopathic treatment and in support of that claim states that during the five years just ended, he has lost but two patients by death in his hospital and that families under homoeopathic treatment have not only fewer deaths, but their terms of illness are shorter, recoveries more rapid and general health much better than those doped under the allopathic regime. Those claims made by an intelligent and respectable Doctor should at least be carefully considered and investigated.

enjoying a long experience in the hotel business. We do not hesitate to select this admirable institution and freely and unreservedly endorse it to every reader who seeks the best and highest and who want secure the greatest return for his money, for this excellent hotel has undoubtedly solved the important question of maximum returns, combined with minimum cost.



DR. T. J. MURRAY

Dr. T. J. Murray is a native of Tennessee and a graduate of Jefferson Medical College. He has been a resident of Butte for twelve years, since 1905. He built the well-known Murray & Freund Hospital in 1909. Dr. Murray was chairman of the committee which drew the bill providing for the creation of the Montana State Medical Board of Examiners

and was president of the board in 1905-6. He is at present a member of the board and chairman of the executive committee. Besides his large private practice in Butte and for Butte's mining companies, he is also chief surgeon of the Montana Cattle, Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Cattle Show. Dr. Murray is also a member of the Union Pacific and Great Northern railways.

The above hospital though well known to all in Montana and the adjoining states, very many are unfamiliar with the character of the building, its design or purpose, and the great good it has done to the community. It stands upon the corner a handsome substantial edifice, four stories high, its basement with a frontage on Quanta street of 40 feet and 100 feet in depth on Alaska street. Its walls above the basement are of solid brick, two feet in thickness and thoroughly protect its interior from damp or variation of temperature.

Sparkless windows flood the building with light, ventilators and air-heated spaces in the walls provide ample change of air.

The interior is divided into walls of rooms from basement to attic, and the division wall of each room is of the same solid brick, making it practically a fire-proof building, as an outbreak of fire in one room could not possibly spread to another. The interior walls are covered with soapstone plaster laid on the brick, and over all is laid several coats of paint and varnish. This porcelain

surface and the plain polished doors and casings are insusceptible to absorption of infective material and are as germ proof as can be made, an important point in hospital construction in this age.

The artificial light through the entire building is electricity, every lamp or group has its own wall switch. Electric call bells and speaking tubes communicate with each room and hall.

Two spacious stairways or an elevator convey you to each floor, dumb-waiters carry the food, hot and smoking,



MURRAY & FREUND'S HOSPITAL

THE STORY OF BUTTE



O. J. MCCONNELL.

Otter J. McConnell has been a member of the Board of Education, of which he is now chairman, during the past three years. Since his election all the old buildings have been renovated and improved and the contracts let and work carried almost to completion on the new high school building to cost

BUTTE CITY PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Although the history of Butte from its beginning as a placer diggings in 1866 to the present, is the account of the patient, hard struggle of a hardy people in prospecting, developing, mining and reducing ores and the usual push and active life of a thrifty, growing camp and city, still her people have never for a moment neglected to provide for the moral and intellect-

ual training of her children. The steady and sometimes rapid growth of the city has ever kept a pressing demand upon school officers to provide additional school room and teachers, and even today with twenty-one buildings and over one hundred teachers employed, every room is filled to its utmost capacity.

Ten years ago there were less than 1,500 pupils en-



CHARLES R. HAWLEY.

Charles R. Hawley was elected a member of the school board in April, 1905, and re-elected in 1908. He is now the oldest member of that body both in years and in time of service. He is the chairman of the building committee and has been during all his term of service a faithful and very able member of the board. Mr. Hawley is a carpenter by

trade and an old resident of Montana, coming to the territory in 1864 and to Butte in August 1877. He is fifty-seven years of age and a native of Wayne County, Ohio. He served three years, from 1861 to 1864, as a member of the 18th Iowa Volunteers, Crocker's Iowa Brigade, and during that time spent two months in Andersonville prison



FRANK L. KERN, A. M.

Prof. F. L. Kern, superintendent of Butte City Schools, is a native of the Empire State, of German parentage and at present about forty years of age. By the death of his father he was left at the foot of his family estate where a small child and began a long, hard struggle against poverty and adverse

circumstances for victory or defeat, but good health, pluck and perseverance enabled him to win success and make his way against all obstacles. By the kitchen fire and without week instruction the foundation of an education was laid and at 18 he began teaching in a country school. This gave means and

rolled, while today the public schools enroll over 4,000 and the parochial and private schools and colleges have over 1,000 more. The High School, double that of any other in the state, has 300 students and employs ten instructors.

The school buildings are in the main, good substantial brick structures and some of those erected during recent years are of modern design and equipment and

opportunities for the higher learning ceased and he took a course at the Michigan State Normal to better prepare for the work to which he had consecrated his life.

While helping to pay for the home farm and support a widowed mother and crippled brother, Mr. Kern kept adding scholastic knowledge to practical experience until he had mastered a full literary and scientific course with German and Latin and

received the degree of Master of Arts.

After teaching some years in the graded and city schools of Michigan, Mr. Kern entered upon the work of higher education, holding leading positions in normal schools and colleges in Illinois, Iowa, and Michigan. He was for three years principal of the Normal and Scientific school of Merrill, Ill. a fourteenth institution having an annual enrollment of more than ten grown students.

In 1887 Mr. Kern was selected to try the climate of Flor-

ida for the benefit of a member of his family and thereby his executive and teaching ability were recognized from one year's work as principal of a secondary by a call to the presidency of the State agricultural and Mechanical college at Lake City. This institution he thoroughly reorganized and built up and it became the pride of the state, having a superb faculty of professors and maintaining departments in agriculture, mechanical arts, military, languages, literature, classics,

science, etc. He also obtained liberal state appropriations for buildings and other facilities and assisted in securing the passage by congress of the Morrill bill by means of which these state colleges since 1889 have received large endowments from the general government and which find now multi supports our college at Butte. When in the spring of 1891 Mr. Kern resigned, the state board passed a strong resolution of regret and among other testimonials re-

corded was one very strong one from Hon. Albert J. Bursell, state superintendent of public instruction and president of the state board of reports.

Coming west Mr. Kern located at Anaconda as superintendent of the city schools where for three years he did much satisfactory work and gained much reputation over the state as a first-class educator that he was called in the larger field at Butte where for the past two years he has given the best of his influence to instruction, character, people and patronage. The Butte schools were never in such fine condition as at present, a lively spirit of goodwill and harmony pervading every department and thorough and practical work is accomplished.

Mr. Kern holds three state certificates, has held prominent positions in state associations and was four years an officer of the National Educational association. He also published an educational paper for over ten years and has been a popular institute conductor for twenty years.



FRANK J. LYONS

Frank J. Lyons was elected a member of the Butte school board in April, 1894, for a term of three years. He is 28 years of age, being the

youngest member ever on the board. His business is mining, being president and general manager of the Idaho Copper Mining Co. He is a

native of Michigan and came to Butte in 1888. In school affairs Mr. Lyons has taken a great interest and has proved a very efficient member of the board.



EDWIN BRAY

Edwin Bray was elected as a member of the school board in April, 1894. He takes a thorough interest in school matters, and is now chairman of the teachers' committee of the board. Mr. Bray was also a member of the

fourth legislative assembly and in that capacity succeeded in passing several important matters relating to education. Mr. Bray is a native of England and is now thirty six years of age. The term for which he was elected ends April 1, 1907.



EVERETT E. PAXSON

acted as such officer. During his term of office he has had the disbursement of over \$100,000 and the board now has on hand concerns amounting to \$20,000 all of

which passes through Clerk Paxson's hands. He has been prominently identified with public school work in Montana since 1875, when he began teaching in Deer Lodge.

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county. He was principal of the Walkersville and West Cateville schools from 1867

to 1880 and a member of the National Teachers' Association since 1886.



OLIVER M. HALL.

Oliver M. Hall is a native of Dearborn county, Indiana. He was born near Lawrenceburg, the county seat of that county, March 16th, 1841. He attended the country schools and the Lawrenceburg High School, where he prepared for the freshmen class of the Indiana University at Bloomington, Indiana, which he entered in September, 1861. After his freshman year he taught school in Dearborn county, at the same time keeping up his college studies and entering Moore's Hill college at Moore's Hill, Indiana, from which he graduated in June, 1865. After leaving

Moore's Hill College he was variously occupied until entering the law department of the Cincinnati college in 1867. In 1868 Mr. Hall graduated with the degree of L. L. B., and came to Helena, Montana, where he opened an office. Coming to Butte in the summer of 1881, he entered upon the practice of his profession here. Shortly afterward he was elected city attorney of Walkersville, where he resides, and that position he still holds. Mr. Hall has been interested in many important cases, notably State of Montana vs. rel. Independence District Telegraph Com-

pany vs., the Second Judicial District Court of Silver Bow county, a case involving the right of the court to appoint a receiver for a corporation upon the application of minority stockholders, reported in Vol. II, L. R. A., and State of Montana ex rel. C. J. McIlwain vs. Butte City Water Co., involving the right of the company to refuse water to a tenant, payment for which is not guaranteed by the owner of the property, reported in Vol. II, L. R. A., and State of Montana ex rel. Greenleaf vs. Second Judicial District Court, involving the right of the court to appoint a receiver for property during the

absence of the owner. The new High School building now in process of erection and which will be completed in time for the opening of schools next fall. It is designed to make it a plain and substantial structure with but little attempt at external appointments. The first floor or half basement story will consist of a large gymnasium, closets, office rooms, superintendent's rooms and the offices and assembly room of the board of education. The second, or main floor for school purposes, will be devoted mainly to recitation rooms of various sizes and forms for the accommodation of the grades and classes peculiar to a large high school. The upper room will contain a large assembly hall, laboratories, library, etc. It will afford ample accommodations for at least 800 students. This building when complete, will cost about \$100,000.

The total valuation of school property in the district is \$500,000. The cost of running the schools per

year is about \$100,000, or about \$27 per pupil, which is but a trifle above the cost in eastern states. The dis-



F. E. CURTIS.

Francis Egbert Curtis is a native of New York state, where he was born the 25th of January, in 1813. In 1857 he settled in St. Paul, Minnesota, where he worked at his trade, that of a carriage maker. May 14, 1861 he joined the first wagon train bound for Salmon River Idaho. Crossing the plains he arrived at Fort Benton three months later. In September he arrived in Deer Lodge where he remained a short time going to Deadrock with the first settlement. In Bartock he and his partners bought some claims which they were obliged to work by stripping the gravel to the

claims on their backs. In the spring of 1862 he engaged in the hatching business, in which he continued until 1866, when he moved into the Beaverhead valley and took up a ranch at the mouth of Beaverhead canyon. Here he resided until the fall of 1873, when he removed to the Jefferson Valley, opposite the mouth of Fish Creek. During the years from 1868 to 1883 (when he removed to Butte) he was engaged in stock raising and still owns a considerable herd of cattle in the Milk River Valley. Coming to Butte in 1883 to give his children the school advantages to be had here, he

finally bought an interest with J. N. Tobe in the grocery business. Mr. Curtis has been the controlling spirit of the business, and in 1907, bought his partner's interest

in the business which he is now conducting at 332 E. Park street, where he carries a choice stock of family groceries. Honest and reliable in every particular Mr. Curtis

has not only built up an extensive grocery trade but has made himself felt as an influence for good in the community. He is a valuable citizen, a good neighbor and progressive business man. 1.

1904 he was elected a member of the Bufile Board of Education, and in that capacity has had a marked influence on the efficient work performed by that body. Mr. Curtis was married in Ben-

mark in 1864 to Miss Emma Zeller, of Nebraska, by whom he has reared three children—Leonard W., and Fay M. Curtis and Mrs. C. D. Wagon. Six other children born to them have passed away. Mr.

and Mrs. Curtis live at 332 E. Park enjoying the work of their active years and constantly increasing the circle of those whose love and respect will long cling to their memories.



PROF. A. F. RICE

Prof. A. F. Rice, the subject of this sketch, was born on a farm in Missouri in 1861, his parents having removed to that state from Tennessee. A. F. was the seventh born of a family of ten children. At the age of seven his father died. He spent his time on the farm, thus taking advantage of such educational facilities as the public schools offered until 1884 when his mother died. After

her death he lived out as a farm laborer but in 1886 decided to try the west for his luck and accordingly came to Montana. The year following he returned to the east and entered the Central Business College, Bethesda, Mo. While in college he became proficient in penmanship and commercial work and afterwards taught penmanship several terms. Again he decided to go

west. After conducting a few local classes in penmanship he in company with Mr. Kern established the Bufile Business College in Butte with six students. It was close during this year in June that he entered the matrimonial field. For his life partner, his choice was Miss Ida P. Phipps, an accomplished young lady of his home state in 1887 he secured Mr. Kern's interest and since then the

college has remained under their management. The present enrollment exceeds 200 and the school occupies more floor space than all the other similar institutions in the state. All departments are elegantly furnished and it has always been Prof. Rice's aim to offer facilities second to none in the country.



J. A. BAKER

Mr. J. A. Baker was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1864 and was educated in the public schools of that city. In September 1881 he received no President Lincoln's call for 100,000 volunteers for three months service, the subject of this sketch then describing a year and enlisted in the Third Infantry of New Jersey. At the completion of his term of service he received in the Twentieth Pennsylvania Infantry in which he served throughout his year and his discharge in 1861. Then during leave he had a transient meeting with the Rev. H. Robertson, President of the Bufile, on his way to the west. He went to Alliance, Idaho, and engaged in "Swinging for

Swinging for goods" there. About, on giving up business, he traveled for two years. He was again connected with the Central Business College in Philadelphia, and from there went to Chicago to accept the position of general accountant with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Co. Later he served in a file capacity with the U. S. A. Western in England and with the U. S. A. in Alaska. He came to Butte in 1891 as general accountant for the Montana Cable with which he was connected until 1895 when he resigned to accept the office of secretary and treasurer of the Bufile. During November 1900 he resigned this latter position. He has since then been in connection with the Bufile which situation

The Bufile public school system is divided into three departments of four years each, as follows: Primary,

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grammar and high school. Each year is called a grade and below the high school is divided into two classes, A and B, the B class doing the work of the first half



ALDERMAN J. J. CHAMBERS.

J. J. Chambers was born in Monroe county, Ohio, in 1854. His parents moved from the place of his birth to Illinois when he was six years old. He received his education in the public schools of Illinois. In 1874 he went to Nevada and engaged in mining and met with deserved success. He won the confidence and respect of the people and in 1888, at the age of 23, he was elected recorder and auditor of Churchill county, there being only two republicans elected in said county that year. In 1892 he was re-elected by the largest majority of any candidate on the republican ticket. In 1893 he married Miss May F. Kinner, an estimable young lady of Virginia City, Nevada. In 1898

he purchased an extensive stock range and engaged in the cattle business. In 1899 he came to Butte and has been here ever since. He opened up the famous Ground Squirrel property in 1896, and in 1898 sold his interest for a handsome sum to Capt. Palmer, manager of the Butte & Boston Company. He is engaged extensively in mining and leasing and is also a coal estate owner. He is now an active member of the city council of Butte, having been elected two years ago by a flattering majority. He is a representative citizen and is thoroughly identified with the best interests of Silver Bow county, where he resides with his family consisting of wife, three daughters and son.



ALDERMAN F. J. M. ROWE.

F. J. M. Rowe was born in St. Austell, Cornwall, England, December 14th, 1855. He attended school in his native town and at the age of nine and one half years went to work in the mines. In 1871 he emigrated to America and located at Ishpeming, Michigan, where he found employment in the iron mines. In 1884 he came to Butte and went to work in the Silver Bow mine. He has believed that occupation shows residing in Butte. In 1891 he was made shift boss of the Silver Bow mine, one of the Butte & Bos-

ton properties, and continued there till 1893. In 1893 he took charge of the Mammoth Ore Purchasing Company's Mines as superintendent, in which position he continued until May 1898 when he resigned to attend to his private business. In the election of April 1898, Mr. Rowe was elected a member of the city council on the republican ticket from the seventh ward. In this position he has shown both ability and interest. He is a steady defender of principles and advocates and an uncompromising foe of what he believes to be wrong.



ALDERMAN THOMAS BRYANT.

Thomas Bryant was born in Cornwall, England, September 18th, 1852. At an early age he came with his parents to New York state. His parents eventually moved to Houghton, Michigan. Here Mr. Bryant's school days were passed. He received a good education in the public schools and then attended business college in Detroit, Mich., graduating in 1877. Returning to Houghton, he accepted a position as bookkeeper with the Saginaw Mining Co., on Isle Royal Island, in Lake Superior. In 1878 he went to Leadville and was there during its early boom days. Leaving Leadville he first went to San Juan country and then came

to Butte, arriving in November, 1881. Having become known as an experienced and capable miner he soon found a position as foreman of mines and has since continuously been engaged as such, at the present time having charge of Clark's Original Mine. On the democratic ticket Mr. Bryant was elected a member of the city council from the second ward, in April 1898. Mr. Bryant is an efficient alderman as well as a winner and his constituents are well pleased with his work so far in the city council. Mr. Bryant was married January 1883, 1884 to Miss Ellen Driscoll of Central City, Colorado. They have three children, two boys and a girl.

year, the A class the second half, by which plan pupils are promoted each half year.

While this system of grading is followed quite close-

ly, a pupil may be promoted or reduced at any time deemed consistent with his ability and ambition.

In the high school there are two courses, namely, the English-scientific and classical. Both high school graduates are prepared to enter the best colleges and universities.

The aim and object of the high school is not to prepare teachers, accountants, journalists, doctors, law-

yers, artists, soldiers or specialists in any line but to afford an educational foundation in the elements of knowledge, and give that character, culture and criti-



ALDERMAN J. M. MONTGOMERY.

John M. Montgomery was born in Pennsylvania, in 1851. He was reared in Iowa, receiving a public school education. In that state he learned mechanical draughting from Capt. Stader, once United Minister to China, attending school six years. In 1880 he went to Pueblo, Colorado, and took charge of the Colorado Machinery Company's works at Pueblo and Silverton. He placed a saw-works plant at Silverton and also at Durango, completing both contracts in 1883. He went to Denver where he was married to Miss Belle

McCombs November 2nd, 1884, coming immediately to Durango, where he has since resided, having had charge of the machinery at the Aliso Mills four years and three months, and of the Lower works at Americano a short time. For two and one half years he had charge of the Montana Iron Works and then founded the machinery business of J. M. Montgomery & Co. In 1895 Mr. Montgomery was elected a member of the city council on the republican ticket from the third ward. As a member of the council he has well and faithfully served his constituents.



ALDERMAN CHARLES BAUMAN.

Charles Bauman was born near Odessa, Illinois, September 12, 1855. He came to Durango among the early settlers May 1, 1876. At one time he served a number of claims in and around the city and considerable town property. Having invested a large amount in mining, which he

lost, he found himself obliged to fall back on his trade, that of a carpenter. In the election of 1888 he was elected a member of the city council on the republican ticket from the fourth ward. He is a thoroughly western man and one of the city's most successful counselors.



ALDERMAN HATES CANNON.

One of the brightest and most progressive business men of the community is Hates Cannon of the firm of J. A. Cannon & Co., of No. 1 East Grand. Mr. Cannon was born on a farm in Harrison county, Ohio, February 25th, 1854. He attended the country schools and after receiving a good education came to Durango in 1881 on a visit. Concluding that Durango was a good enough place to locate permanently in, he settled down in business, being first employed in the old Pavilion with Mr. Fisher where

he will be well remembered by former patrons. When this was closed he became interested in mining and in 1887 engaged in the real estate business. In April 1896, he was elected a member of the city council on the republican ticket from the fourth ward and has well and faithfully represented his constituents. Mr. Cannon was married in Boone City, Mo., October 23, 1880, to Mrs. Mary A. Smith, formerly Miss Mary Fisher of Boone. They have two bright and interesting children.



ALDERMAN THEODORE W. BODA

Alderman Bouda was born in Butte in 1865. He originated the idea of the city of Butte in 1885, and has since that time been active in the city's affairs. He was elected to the city council in 1895, and has since that time been active in the city's affairs. He was elected to the city council in 1895, and has since that time been active in the city's affairs.

cal power that will lead to concentrated hard work under self-direction.

When all teachers have a clear idea of the true end to be gained in school, and have a burning idea to attain it, the particular way or ways are usually found and no two methods need to be exactly alike. All instruction must be based upon certain fundamental educational principles of universal application, but some methods are vastly better than others, accomplishing

better and more results with the same facilities in a given time. The Butte teachers are striving to know each child, his home environment and personal characteristics, that they may adapt matter and method to his individual needs, abilities and peculiarities.

Each one strives to make a careful preparation for the day's duties as to quantity and method of work and how the pupils may be aroused to enthusiastic effort. They are striving hard to do away with discipline by external restraint and substitute instead that wholesome self-control and self-direction that leads to right conduct and useful employment through inward impulses and desires. They are endeavoring to avoid the Grahsmind, spiritless, mechanical methods a teacher may so easily and unconsciously fall into of merely hearing recitations on mass, and cramming pupils with facts, rules, generalizations, definitions, formulas, locations, descriptions, etc., but instead it is the aim to bring live, fresh, interesting work into the school room and give each pupil the charm and pleasure of independent study and investigation, and such creative exercises as lead on from one victory to another.



FISHING IN YELLOWSTONE LAKE—REACHED ONLY BY THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.



ALDERMAN JOHN C. HEILIG.

Among the substantial public men who have successfully conducted the affairs of this great school metropolis is the Hon. John C. Heilig. He is a well known and has been for two consecutive terms an alderman and president of the city council, having been elected in 1904 from ward seven and re-elected in 1906. In addition he has been until recently secretary and treasurer of the Charles Schwabstein Paint Company, having occupied that position since 1887.

Born in Lutherville, Maryland, October 23rd, 1852, he graduated from the Washington City college after a five years' course in 1873, receiving the George Peabody prize of \$200. He afterwards took a post graduate course in the same college in chemistry

and physics, then accepted a position as instructor in a private school conducted by Major W. B. Hall, a preparatory school for those seeking citizenship at Ward Point. While conducting the publication of The American Farmer he accepted the position of secretary and treasurer of the North Western Paving Company, coming to Butte in April, 1885. After engaging in several successful business ventures with different partners he became associated with the Charles Schwabstein Paint Co., and later was elected to the city council as before stated. Mr. Heilig is well known. He is past grand of the I. O. O. F. and a member of Silver Bow lodge A. F. & A. M., also of the Junior Order of American Mechanics.

THE STORY OF BUTTE



B. H. CALKINS, BOOKS, STATIONERY & WHOLESALE PAPER

The accompanying cut represents an interior view of a portion of the store of Mr. B. H. Calkins, at 206 North Main street, where is located one of the most complete stocks of books, stationery and art goods to be found within the borders of the state of Montana. It is presided over by Mr. B. H. Calkins who began business in his present street, in October, 1892. In 1896 he purchased the business of Robert Gitz and consolidated it with his own, making one of the largest and most complete stocks of books and stationery between St. Paul and Portland. Besides carrying as complete a stock of general reading matter as any house in the west or north-west Mr. Calkins has always carried a fine line of special works, covering such subjects as the exigencies of this, "the greatest

mining camp on earth" demanded. He has always supplied a large majority of the school books used in our public schools, and does a large jobbing business in that line. He has the honor of having been the successful competitor among eight bidders, in securing the largest book publishing firm of the country, for the supply of books played in the House. Public Library at its opening in 1902. The library trustees had no idea that Mr. Calkins could successfully compete with the large eastern houses but his figures were the lowest and consequently he was placed the library with its first invoice of books, amounting to something over \$10,000 worth. The library is still one of his heaviest patrons. In stationery, office supplies, etc., Mr. Calkins deals direct with the factories and

this has an advantage over many other dealers. In these lines, an advantage consequently enjoyed by his patrons. In the beginning of this article, art goods were mentioned the reader might infer that art goods were a very small part of Mr. Calkins' business. Let him enter the place and there view the liveliest works of the best artists, done and reproduced in oil, pastel, ink and engravings. For these he may choose frames from over five hundred different styles of moulding, ranging in price from five cents to \$500 per foot. This portion of Mr. Calkins' business reaches in amount \$50,000 per year, employing the time of two skilled men in its handling. In addition to the lines already spoken of, Mr. Calkins in 1903 branched out into the paper jobbing business and is today

handling paper in our lots direct from the mills. Thus he supplies wrapping paper, paper bags, tissue and printing paper of any kind or description to a large portion of our local consumers as well as to many outside of Butte at a great saving to them, at the same time allowing them always to have stock fresh, a considerable item in the paper business as any who have

ever engaged in it know. His paper ware house occupies a space 70x100 on the corner of Spruce and Main where it constantly stores from five to seven car loads of this merchandise. Paper consumers would do well to send their orders to him as all orders he receives are filled the day he receives them, thus avoiding unnecessary delays.

Mr. Calkins is not a young

man and has many friends in this community. He is strictly attentive to business giving his personal attention to every detail of it, and thus securing a prompt reply to every request made of him either by word or by mail. Having given to Butte the best house of the kind in the state of Montana, we trust it will be our pleasure to chronicle his further successful achievements.



THE FAIR DRUG AND ASSAY SUPPLY CO.

The business of the Fair Drug and Assay Supply Co., at 111 East Park street, was established in 1893 by S. H. Fair. The firm is the largest dealer in heavy chemicals and assay supplies in

the state, and carries also the finest quality of chemical glassware and apparatus. By carrying a large stock and buying in wholesale quantities, they are able to give close quotations on all goods

in their line which it is impossible for other western or western competitors to meet. When in need of supplies write to them for quotations, as all information will be cheerfully furnished and lowest prices quoted.

THE STORY OF BUTTE



10128 · J. Neurosci., July 26, 2006 · 26(30):10123–10128

Joshua L. White was born in Indiana in 1906. He is graduate of the law in Portland of the University of Michigan and has been in a law practice since 1940. This year he graduated. He began practice at Detroit, Kansas in the year last mentioned and is estimated to have earned about \$67,000 during 1940. He is an attorney, having been elected to that office in 1936. From Kansas Mr. White removed to Nevada in 1935, where he lived until 1939.

where he located in Battle in 1882. In 1890, when, after nomination as the Silver Republican in ticket of this county as candidate for district judge, but the democratic fusion ticket carried to the great popularity of the day in government, candidates in these parties were everywhere before it and the entire Silver Republican ticket was defeated. George Wilson and his son, Mr. Victor L. Wilson, occupy offices in the Battle Annex on First Broadway and have a home out in country near the



THE 2011-12 FISCAL YEAR, A YEAR OF CHALLENGES, MOVING FORWARD

Three silverwaterpuffs filled their lungs. Spindlykite lit up. They were looking in the same direction, company. The High One will be much more



THE NEW STAYS WITH YOU

The Novosibirsk group is one of the most important of the group of super-conducting materials that have been synthesized, now the property of the great American General Electric Company.



HELVEN L. WISBE, Editor

Walter E. Weiss, whose portrait is presented above, is a native of Indiana where he was born in 1907. He was graduated from the University of California class of 1930 and from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1932. Mr. Weiss came to the United States and the people of Walter are well acquainted with his record since his talents were such that he came at once to the front in public affairs and reform and it is needless to add that he made

While that position at the present time is held by William W. Parsons, country attorney upon the conditions listed, and he recused in that office was so good that he was recommended in the end of his term of office to the organization and was elected to its executive authority. He served as country attorney until January of the present year—the conclusion of his second term, where which time he has directed his attention to private practice on a number of the firm of J. L. and M. E. Wain.

SILVER BOW TRADES & LABOR ASSEMBLY



P. H. BURNS—PRESIDENT



W. A. ALLEN—VICE PRESIDENT



G. B. WALTERS—SECRETARY

SILVER BOW TRADES & LABOR ASSEMBLY

The Silver Bow Trades & Labor Assembly is a confederation of all the local and individual trades and labor unions of the county. Its personnel is made up of representative delegates elected from these local organizations.

The Assembly was organized first in January of 1887 with six unions only. Stephen Granney was elected first president. After a short time it lapsed, and in August, 1891, it reorganized with 36 unions, and there has been no cessation to its growth or activity up to the present time, when it stands as the most powerful and influential central labor body in

the United States west of Chicago, and for a city of 30,000 people, in the world. The assembly meets every Saturday evening in Miners' Union Hall, and the following list of unions is at present represented:

Workmen's Assembly No. 221, K of L.
Carpenters' and Joiners' Union,
Plumbers' and Gasfitters' Union
Tailors' Union
Bricklayers' and Stonemason's Union.
Brewers' Assembly, K of L.
Bakers' Assembly, K of L.
Printer Assembly K of L.
Menderville Assembly, K of L.
Clerks' Assembly, K of L.

Cooks' & Waiters' Assembly, K of L.
Blacksmiths' Union
Painters' and Decorators' Union
Tin, Sheet Iron and Currier Workers' Union.
Barbers' Union
Musicians' Protective Union.
Iron Molders' Union.
Anonymous Association of Engineers
Photographers' Union
Typographical Union
International Association of Machinists
Cigar-makers' Union.
Butte Cranes Assembly (Shoemakers) K of L.
Building Laborers' Union No. 1

SILVER BOW TRADES & LABOR ASSEMBLY



LEO W. MORGAN - TREASURER

Houseshoers' and Carriage Ironers' Assembly
No 1465, K of L

Quarrymen's International Union.
Mill and Sawlmen's Union
Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.
Barbers' Assembly, K of L

The Silver Bow Trades & Labor Assembly is celebrated throughout the world wherever organized labor exists as one of the most progressive and re-produal organizations in earth. Not easily content to limit its activities within the circle of trades union laws, it lends its aid, enpointment and practical co-operation to every dignified movement in the direction of social and economic reform. It made a notable addition to the reform forces in the last cam-



W. M. MORGAN - STATISTICIAN - EDITOR OF THE HUSTLER.
ASSEMBLY - OFFICIAL ORIGIN

paign by organizing an annex known as the Bureau of Finance and maintaining speakers in the field and distributing literature with a view to securing the triumph of monetary reform and bimetallicism. Their effort in this direction was commended as the most methodical and effective, considering the outlay undertaken, of any organization in the field. Six speakers were maintained for a period of four months, and upwards of 30,000 pieces of literature distributed.

Its last progressive step in the publication of a newspaper called the *BUFF HUSTLER*, a fearless and progressive journal which floats the journalistic sea with these exalted principles nailed to its mast-head, "An organ devoted to the interests of organized labor; to the betterment of human conditions;



J. C. KELLY - SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

to the securing of reform in our social structure, and to the advancement of the human ideal, its knowledge, ethics and philosophy."

The Assembly has upon its honorary roll the names of many men distinguished in humanity's labor. Among these mention should be made of Eugene V. Debs, Wm. J. Bryan, Wm. V. Allen, ex Governor Davis H. Waite, M. Kier Hardie and others. This noble organization commands the utmost respect and regard of the community, as everything it does tends to the advancement of the same.

It is included in the injunction or temporary restraining order recently issued from the United States court because of the boycott being conducted against the Chinese.

JOHN CAPLICE CO. GROCERS

BUTTE, MONTANA
Wholesale Liquors and Cigars, Fine
Boots and Shoes

MORGAN'S PLACE THE POOR MAN'S GROCERY

Cheapest Grocery House in Butte
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MAIL ORDERS
340-342 E Park Street, Butte, Mont.

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DEALER IN

Wall Paper Paints, Oils,
Varnishes,
Brushes & Glass

House & Sign Painting

Paper Hanging, Decorating, Graining, and Kalsomining
65 W. Park St., Butte, Mont.

A. F. BRAY WHOLESALE GROCER

And Importer of

*European Specialties and Japan, Indian,
and Ceylon Teas.*

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE WHOLESALER IN WESTERN MONTANA

NO GOODS SOLD TO CONSUMERS

Butte, - - - Montana.



She Would Not
Look so Satisfied if
Dr. Johnson

THE DENTIST

HAD NOT FIXED HER TEETH.

The Finest Gold Work at
Reasonable Prices.

Rooms 7 & 8, Owsley Block.

GAS ADMINISTERED
WHEN DESIRED.

JOHN R. RAY HORSE SHOEING CO.

200 S. MAIN ST.

Livery and Driving Horses Shod in the
Most Satisfactory Manner. Line
Forging and Interfering Horses
Will Find Relief by Being Shod by Me.

Mrs. A. Birthright HAIR GOODS

40 W. Owsley Street, Butte, Montana.

HAIRDRESSING AND MANICURE PARLORS

Agent for Mrs. Harrison's
Celebrated Cosmetics

Spring Cleanings Over About April 10

Miss M. J. Gilbert MILLINERY & NOTIONS

50 WEST PARK STREET

Butte, - - - Montana

THIS CUT-ILLUSTRATES OUR NEW SOUVENIR Spoon, which we call the "Montana" Spoon. The practical miner will see much in it to admire, giving, as it does, a better

idea of the chief industry of our State than any other Spoon that has been produced. You will notice the miner at the windlass; the hillside with its pine trees behind him and the sky above; the ladder commencing at the platform and reappearing in the shaft; the candle sticks in the wall and the two "pardners" working below. The other side shows the pick, shovel and candle stick bound together by the rope, which, running down the handle, forms the word "Montana." Notwithstanding the great expense involved in the die work and the weight of the spoon, we sell it for the very low price of \$3.50 each. No more appropriate present, suggestive of this great mining region, could be sent to friends in Europe or in the Eastern States. For mailing we furnish a pretty box, protected by a stiff pasteboard wrapper. Will mail to any part of this country or Canada on receipt of price.



We have other Souvenir Spoons from \$1.00 upwards. We also have a Souvenir, the size of a silver dollar, made of Butte copper. On part of them the shaft house of the Anaconda mine is shown; on part that of the Parrot mine. On the back of all are represented the tools used by the miners. We sell them for 25 cents each.

You are familiar with the excellent quality of the WOSTENHOLM I. X. L. POCKET KNIVES. There are no better goods. We carry an immense line of them in prices ranging from 75c to \$3.00 each. Every Knife guaranteed fully.



IF your old Watch is no good, trade it with us toward a new one. We will allow you all it is worth; it will never bring you any more than now. We have new Watches from \$2 to \$200. Can buy a full jeweled Watch, dust proof case, for half the price of ten years ago. The new goods for ladies are very pretty and cheap.

We are very proud of our line of Rings. Rings for babies from 20c to \$6 each. Rings for children, Engagement and Wedding rings in many styles and various prices.

OUR line of Wedding Presents embraces such a large variety of goods that we have no trouble in suiting any customer. In Sterling Silver, Cut Glass, Fine China, Bric-a-Brac, Silver Plated Ware, Carving Sets, Etc., we can give any price from \$1.00 upwards.



HIGHT & FAIRFIELD, Jewelers